BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1825. No 1838.

AMATEUR THEATRE.

THE Managers have the pleasure to announce that, on Friday next the 26th instant will be performed, the first part of Shakspeare's play of

KING HENRY THE FOURTH.

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Thursday and Friday.

The box-keeper will attend at the Theatre until a late hour for the disposal of tikets, and it is therefore particularly requested that no money will be offered at the doors.

Dress Box 6 rupees | Upper Boxes 4 rupees.
Pit ..... 6 rupees | Gallery ..... 2 rupees.
Green Room 22d August 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ships GANGES and ASIA, will be Closed the former on or about the 25th and the latter on the 30th Instant.

C. LAW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
23d August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

ELEGANT new Coloured Engravings in handsome Gilt frames consisting of Battles of Vittoria and Queenston, Sets of Small and Large Hunting Pictures, Centre of the British Army at Waterloo, Shipping, Bees Wing and Black Draught, Warwick the Hackney, Young Bird, Surrender of Buonaparte, Dogs fighting, Margate and Brighton Peers, Boys and Dogs and Cottage Children, Comet, Eclipse, Mist, Psyche, &c.

Meadows Street, 24th August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,

NEAT Bombay made Work-boxes each ..... Rs. 60
Do. Portable Desk ..... " 45
Camp Case ..... " 75
New Jackwood Bedsteads each " 72
Damask Couches per pair .... " 16
A New Gold Epaulette ..... " 3

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,

OLD Whiskey, . . per dozen Rs. 12
Nice Wine. 9
Bourdeaux Claret. 9
Flamin's English Claret. 24

Meadows Street, 24th August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A LIGHT
BENGAL BUILT

BUGGY

PRICE Rs. 700.

Meadows Street, 24th August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN ELEGANT LONDON BUILT

CURRICLE

AND NEW
HARNESS
PRICE Rs. 2000.

Meadows Street, 24th August 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

ASIA,

500 TONS,

Captain Wm. L. Pope,

WILL Sail on or before the 1st September, having all her freight engaged.

This Ship has been fitted up in England expressly for Passengers, with every convenience, and carries a Surgeon: and sailing *positively so immediately* affords a superior opportunity for any Gentleman desirous to

Apply to Messrs. BAXTER and CO. or to Captain POPE, on board.

Bombay, 24th August 1825.

BAXTER AND CO.

HAVE lately received from Eng a new and very handsome P ton upon a New and very impro Principle.

Bombay, 24th August 182

To be Sold

BY RETAIL
IN A
WAREHOUSE
IN APOLLO STREET,
NEXT TO
Jehangeer Nasserwanjee and Co.'s

SHOP,

A FEW Hogsheads of STEIN and SIMS Pale Ale, imported per H. C. Ship FARQUHARSON, Price Rupees Fifty per Hogshead.

This Beer will be found of very Superior quality, & fully equal to Hodgson's.

Bombay, 24th August 1825.

Bills on London.

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta continue to draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and CO. at 6 Months Sight at 1 | 10 per Rupee.

Bombay, 12th August 1825.

Advertisement.

A YOUNG Man an European wishes to engage as Servant to a Single Gentleman, or Family who may be returning to Europe, the Advertiser has been long accustomed to Sea and flatters himself he might prove of Service to any Person whose state of health would require material attention. Respectable reference can be given.

Address T. C. at Mr. FERNANDES Gun Smith, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 24th August 1825.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS by a Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a Cause

BETH SUSANNAH his Wife are Plaintiffs, and the Right Hon'ble THOMAS LORD DACRE and others are Defendants, it was referred to JAMES WILLIAM FARRER, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, to enquire and state to the Court whether RICHARD NOWLAND and HENRIETTA his Wife, in the pleadings respectively named, had any other and what Children or Child, besides the said Plaintiff ELIZABETH SUSANNAH BOWLER, and whether such Children or Child, or any and which of them, are or is now living or dead and if dead, when he, she or they respectively died, and at what age, and who were or was the legal personal Representatives or Representative of such Child or Children, if any, who might have died since attaining the age of 21 years—Any persons or person claiming to be the Children or Child of the said RICHARD NOWLAND and HENRIETTA his Wife, which said RICHARD NOWLAND died at Bombay in the East Indies in or about the year 1802, and the said HENRIETTA NOWLAND died at Calcutta in the East Indies in or about the month of December 1805, or the legal personal Representatives or Representative of such Child or Children who may have died since attaining the age of 21 years, are forthwith to come in before the said Master at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane London, and make out their kindred and Representation, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

OLIVERSON AND DENBY.
PLAINTIFF'S SOLICITORS,
FREDERIC PLACE,
LONDON.

10th Nov. 1824.

Advertisement.

THAT JEWANDASS MUNNORDASS of Bombay, Banian, has this day contracted with SHAW CANJEE VISRAM KANUCKEOH also of the same place, to dispose of his House containing two Apartments, situated without the Town Walls, behind the Moombadevie Chowkey, in the Oart of GANDEY BHANNAH SEERAM. This property is at present mortgaged to NANABHOY JEWANJEE Khumbattah. If any Person or Persons have any Claim, Demand, or Inheritable right therein, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof,—or otherwise the same will not be afterward admitted.

Bombay, 24th August 1825.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to or having any Claims on the Estate of THOMAS ALEXANDER COWPER, late a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in the Military Service of the Honorable the United Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, are requested forthwith to pay their Debts and to make known their Claims to Messrs. WILLIAM ASHBURNER and EDMUND COBB MORGAN Proctors, for the Executrix of the said deceased, in order that the Concerns relating to the said Estate in Bombay may be settled without delay.—Dated 23d August 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of THUCKER TRICKUMDASS MOHUNDASS late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to THUCKER MEGHJEE MOOLJEE and RUTTONSEY DHARSEY the Executors therein named. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 20th day of August, 1825.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી• મુમબઇ•વાલો• મરનાર• શીનદુ•ઠક્કર•તીરકમદાશ• મોહન દાશનાં• છેલા • વીલનું • અખતી આર•નામુ•લેવાશાઇ•કિ• મરનાર નાં•વકીલો•નામે•ઠક્કર•મેગજી•મુ લજી•તથા• રતનશી•ધારશી•કિ•બં યે•જણાંવોકિ•શ્રી• મુમબઇ•ની•નાં મદાર•શ્રુપરીમ• કોરટ•આવ• જુ ડીકેટરમાં•અરજ•કીધીછેજે•તેણે નેઆપે * કાંજે•કિ•મરનારે•પોતા નાં•છેલા•વીલમાં•તે• બંયે•જણાં વોને•વકીલો•કીધા•છે•કિ•વાશતે• શરૂ•લોકો•કિનાં•વાંધશંતા•હો કિ•તેનાંવોને•જાહેર•થાકિ *

તા• ૨૪ મી•ઓગશટ• ૧૮૨૫

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on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1825. No. 1838.

MATCH AGAINST TIME.

A country tatoo (much the worse for wear) known in the Decan by the name of Little Thistle, was matched to run 16 miles within the hour, and performed the distance with ease in 54 minutes 30 seconds, carrying upwards of 12 Stone.

The distance was run round the Fort of Ahmednugger, on a hard road, and it was evident to all who witnessed the race, that the Pony could have completed 18 miles within the time for which the match was made; as he appeared by no means distressed, and some time had been occupied in replacing a stirrup-leather, which broke in the first mile.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's. 1 | 10*d*. per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.... ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH AUGUST 1825.

No arrivals since our last; and the Monsoon having arrested the progress of our Army to the eastward, nothing but surmise and vague reports have been received from that side of India; yet we are by no means destitute of interesting matter, rather above an Indian average, to occupy our columns.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BELGAUM.

The monsoon has been so violent here as od the whole place and do considerable to the Buildings, public and private. Se- orses belonging to the Horse Artillery been killed, and others are so much the weather as to induce a fear of ty being very considerable."

A LETTER FROM BARODA DATED 1ST AUGUST.

ns for the last fifteen days have t and every thing has so much give the natives every hope of arvest. The dispute between voes and Bhramins here, has war, it is said, considerably, ar its consequences will be s; some expect the Brah- ake up the matter warm- urvoes is not numerous st its powerful adver-

orbus having been arm climates, it was supposed by many, to be checked in its progress northward by the reduction of temperature; but the idea appears to be erroneous, as recent accounts from Teflis state, this dreadful disorder had made its appearance in that neighbourhood during the spring of 1824, and extended into the province of Schiroan, the town of Salian on the river Keur and the country adjacent, where, notwithstanding the severity of the following winter, many had become victims to its dire effects, and such was the general alarm, that the Russian authorities had taken active measures to ascertain its cause, and if possible arrest its farther progress; but how far these efforts had been successful, was not known. The chief of the Medical department had delivered an opinion, that the disorder was contagious and most probably communicated by merchandize and persons landed at Astrachan. In this belief most of the faculty seemed to concur, but the infection was not considered so certain as that of the plague.

Inconsistency perhaps was never more ridiculously displayed, than at a meeting convened in March last, by the High Baliff of Westminster; for the purpose of petitioning Parliament, to repeal the window tax; which, is thus mentioned in the morning Herald.

"A singular spectacle (even for Covent Garden) was witnessed yesterday, at that place, between the hour of one and two o'clock. The sequel will show how a meeting took place, where a petition was *rejected*, in which almost every body agreed—where Henry Hunt professed that he wanted to bury all animosity—and did every thing but fight with all around him—and where, by his great personal exertions, he succeeded in making the majority reject the petition, and was afterwards within a pin's point of being torn to death by his supporters."

The proceedings of this assemblage of wisdom, are too long for insertion; but it appears that the meeting was rendered abortive by Mr. Hunt, who proposed a resolution wholely irrelevant to its object: being an intemperate disapprobation of the intended provision for the Catholic clergy, which, he stated, was to be drawn from the pockets of the protestants. The mob soon became enraged, and disdaining the dominion of reason and common sense, alternately agreed to, and rejected both petition and resolution; nor did Mr. Hunt enjoy a better fate, for great applause soon changed to signs of contempt, and after the speeches of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse, it was with difficulty the constables could save him from being torn in pieces.

It is much to be regretted, that this proposal for the relief of the Catholic clergy, had not been better arranged; for nothing could afford a more specious pretext for public clamour, or better materials for those, who are attempting to revive the cry of *no povery*.

The arguments urged by Sir Francis Burdett are powerful, and his political integrity gives weight to his opinions, but he is evidently deficient in a knowledge of mankind, and that which he expects to establish by the force of reason, is often overthrown for want of due attention to prejudice. In this question a great oversight has been committed, and gives an advantage to his adversaries, which he did not seem to expect. He says "Is it not better to pay the roman church 230,000£ than four millions for the support of a military despotism?" This, few who are not governed by bigotry will venture to deny, but as the roman catholics are now paying, and very heavily, for the support of the protestant church, why not make a transfer of this revenue to their own clergy? and if England will insist on a protestant establishment in Ireland, beyond what the people can support, let England pay for it. By this arrangement the followers of each faith would be spared the mortification of pampering an enemy, and two grand sources of animosity at once destroyed.

Having been obliged with a valuable statistical account of Sena, the capital of Arabia Felix, we publish it under a conviction of its possessing much interest for the general reader, and correct information to assist the traveller.

Of Arabia Felix, or Yemen, little has hitherto been known; and that little obscured by fable or exaggerated by those, who, when writing expressly for publication, found it their interest to please rather than inform. It may therefore be some recommendation, to what we now offer, that no idea of publication induced its production, or influenced its style which, our readers will perceive is that of a plain journal and narrative of facts, in which imagination has had no share, or elegance of diction been considered.

The first part consists merely of remarks, which, may tend to the convenience of those, who, have occasion to pursue the same route from Mocha, and of course contains nothing more than gleanings on a Journey, which was performed in haste, from the urgency of its occasion.

The descriptions which follow, are of much more interest, being the result of careful inspection and curious inquiry, for which, the author enjoyed much leisure and probably more indulgence than had ever been granted to any European, as his residence at Senna, was a favour conferred on the Imaum, who labouring under a severe fever had solicited his attendance and medical advice.

The very name of Arabia, by unavoidable association, brings to our minds images of wonder and delight, for few there are whose juvenile imaginations have not been awakened by those *never-to-be-forgotten* entertainments, the fascination of which, has often tempted us to trespass on the heavy hours of scholastic discipline: but we must caution our readers against disappointment, for we can neither promise them the wonders of magic power, or the delights of paradise. No stately palaces, whose lofty minarets appear columns to support the heavens, Genii rising in smoke, or sylph-like forms gliding through the dark vistas of enchanted gardens; but a plain view of nature, in which, she occasionally appears to little advantage: a prince with the form of an Ethiopian and mind of a slave, the petty tyrant of a diminishing population, and the pusillanimous tributary of lawless tribes.

"A dispute which occurred at Barodra near the end of last month, between the Brahmins and a cast of Purbhoos called Coyest, seems to have excited much agitation with the natives there, and no little ill blood among those principally concerned. It appears to be similar to one that existed at Poonah in 1795, when the Brahmins accused the Purbhoos of having made alarming encroachments upon their prerogatives, and which arrived at so great a height as to call for the interference of the Peishwa.—With Europeans, who view a contest arising from the inroads of the privileges of caste with indifference, a dispute of this kind is likely to be misunderstood or undervalued, but to the natives all matters that define their rank in society are to them of vital importance.

"The origin of the present dispute appears to be in a Coyest Purbhoo named Wittoba Devanjee the minister at Barodra who being desirous of obtaining the rights of a Brahmin for himself and caste, by underhand means, was, with others, invested with the privilege by a Shastree of note at Poonah, and which on becoming known to the principal Brahmins induced much ferment among them; the Shastree was disgraced, and a Vakiel sent to Barodra, demanding from the heads of caste there, the expulsion of the intruders from society and the punishment of the Brahmins who supported him. In consequence an assembly was held at Wittoba's pagoda in Barodra, the members of which, who were exceedingly numerous, resolved not to break up until satisfaction was obtained; and such was their zeal that they abstained from food for five day's, at the end of which time a message was sent to the Sircar demanding that Devanjee should be obliged to abandon the celebration of the Vadockt, and resume his proper habit, which was refused in consequence, it is reported, of Devanjee having bribed the Guicawar & his Mother with a Lac of rupees to order the instant dispersion of the assembly, and threaten, in case of refusal, to expel them from the place. The Brahmins refused compliance, and stated their determination of starving themselves rather than resign their claims. The ferment then became so great throughout the City that Devanjee was unable to attend the Durbar, fearing injury from the multitude on quitting his house; which becoming known to the Sircar, orders were issued to the head Bra[illegible] drive the Brahmins from the Pa[illegible] was obliged to return, they being firm in their determination of not dispersing. In consequence of this the Guicawar became apprehensive of the disturbance taking a more serious turn, and application was made to the acting Resident for advice, who declined interposing, upon the grounds of his not being warranted to interfere with any matters connected with the religion of the natives. A message was then sent to Devanjee stating the great concern of the Sircar at the proceedings, and its fear of the stigma that would be affixed to the caste should any of the Brahmins die through their perseverance in abstaining from food for a longer period, and recommending his submitting to their terms for the present; but to this a decided refusal was sent, and he expressed a determination of putting an end to his existence by poison. Having expressed this resolution he closed the doors of his apartment, and no doubt was entertained of his intending to carry it into effect, but his family became alarmed and on their threatening to break open the doors, he came out, and an assurance from the Guicwar arriving at the moment of his endeavour to settle the matter to his wishes, he was prevailed on to submit quietly to the guidance of his friends. The next day (30th of July) an order was issued by the Guicwar for the dismissal of the whole of the Brahmins from Barodra, with a notification of their being at liberty to proceed where they pleased, but on an appeal being made by them to the acting Resident, matters were allowed to stand over until a reference could be made to Government, and the affair terminated for the present without violence."

From Damaun.

The Cholera Morbus has in a great measure subsided, since the following method has been adopted by order of the Governor, for arresting its progress. Wood and tar were burned, & gun powder moistend with vinegar, in those parts most afflicted with the disorder. All the trees were cut down, and the ditches, containing stagnant water, filled up. Hospitals have also been erected for the sick, to whom, every care and attention has been paid.

All waste lands have been cultivated with flax at the governor's expense, and no personal exertions have been spared, to encourage the improvement of lands.

The crops at present are in a very flourishing state; and hopes are entertained that the produce will afford a considerable supply for mercantile speculation. It is the intention of the Governor, to make an extensive plantation of coffee and cotton; and there is little doubt but the energy displayed, will ultimately raise the territories of Damaun to a state of opulence, from the obscurity in which they have so long been immured.

Journal of a Journey to Senna from Mocha by Assistant Surgeon * * * * * * * in the months of August, September and October 1823.

Left Mocha on the evening of the 4th of August, and got to the Village of Mouza about midnight. The road is in an easterly direction, through a flat open desert, distance 18 miles half way between Mocha and Mouza there is a small Fort called Daboollie, where Dola of Mocha has a few Soldiers. At several places near the road, wells containing pretty good water have been made. On the desert, here and there, are scattered furze bushes; and where the water occasionally collects, after heavy rains in the mountains, are Jowaree fields, but the crops are very uncertain, being entirely dependant on the rains. The village of Mouza which is near the foot of the hills, consists principally of small mud houses, of which, there are only three or four besides a mosque and a Fort built of stone and brick. In the vicinity of the village are many fields that produce good crops of Jowaree and Badjaree, between Mouza and the mountains the furze bushes are large and numerous: round about their roots excellent grass for cattle, sheep and goats.

5th. Early in the morning set out for Berhaar, where I arrived at 10 o'clock A. M. The road is partly in the channel of a broad river, and partly winding among the hills. Berhaar is about north east of Mouza, and distant 16 miles. Saw no made wells, but at several places good water was to be had. There are three or four small villages of huts, and some jowaree fields by the roadside, the hills are barren, five or six miles from Berhaar is the village of Raesh, where, the Dola of Mocha has 15 soldiers: this is the boundary of his Government. It was at this village Sir Home Popham was robbed on his way to Senna and obliged to return to Mocha.

Berhaar is in the Government of Tacs. It is a small village of huts, with one stone house, in which there is a Shaick with forty soldiers, who exacts a duty on every thing that passes. This Shaick thought proper to stop me from proceeding, until he should hear from his master, (as I could not show a Firmaun from the Imaum) unless I would give him 250 dollars. I told him I would not give a dollar, and that the escort furnished by the Dola of Mocha, was a sufficient proof of the Imaum wanting me, and if he would not allow me to proceed, I requested he would send off immediately to his Master.

Here in the day it is very hot; the Thermometer in my tent above 100, the natives very insolent and troublesome, and the count[illegible] much infested with thieves and robbers.

8th. In the afternoon, the Shaick rece[illegible] orders to allow me to pass. On le[illegible] village I passed a small rivulet, which [illegible] nues to have a little water all the year; [illegible] rainy season frequently a rapid river: [illegible] are covered with date, lime, mangoe[illegible] tain trees. After crossing this r[illegible] road was in a narrow valley, covere[illegible] and jowaree fields. Passed th[illegible] Munsoree. At Rahaba I was st[illegible] head man of a few soldier, who[illegible] dollars to let me proceed but aft[illegible] of trouble got away for 3. A[illegible] Rahaba there is another small[illegible] water constantly. The vall[illegible] vered with trees, principally[illegible] On arriving at Dubat, ano[illegible] a similar demand was mad[illegible] got off for 2 dollars. T[illegible] Dubat was among ba[illegible] o'clock at night I arri[illegible] called Chozeia. The[illegible] from Berhaar is abou[illegible] ly north. Chozeia[illegible] camels, where on[illegible]

9th. At noon I[illegible] 10 or 12 miles w[illegible]

there is a small river, many jowaree fields, wild trees, and on each side high rocks and barren hills. This valley in several places is so narrow that a musket ball fired from the rocks on one side, will reach the opposite. Passed many villages of huts, and resting places for camels. On leaving this valley I ascended a hill, on the top of which is Ramada, where, there are occasionally markets held by the Mocha people, and the Robails of the surrounding hills. After descending this hill, passed the village of Robica; here there is a good made well with excellent water. For 3 or 4 miles after passing Robica, the road was in an open country, where there had been formerly many fields of grain, but now the greater part of the soil is waste. On leaving this open Country, I crossed another small river, at a village of huts among jowaree and barley fields, from this to Tacs four miles of the road was bad, and winding among barren hills, reached Tacs soon after sunset. The distance 26 miles in a north east direction.

10th. On account of rain in the afternoon of the day before my camels stopped at Ramada with my baggage, and only arrived here at noon. Here there is a wonderful change in the climate, the nights cold and the day far from hot.

Tacs is situated at the foot of the fertile mountain of Sabbar, fortified by a stone wall 20 feet high, and a Fort on the summit of an abrupt hill which forms part of the fortification. This city is well secured against an Arab enemy. When the Turks possessed this country, Tacs was a large and populous Town. Two thirds of the houses are now in ruins and many of those standing, without inhabitants. The few inhabitants I did see appeared very poor. In and round about the Town are 15 or 16 large mosques, but most of them in ruins. The houses and mosques are buil of stone, and many of the former three stories high. The surrounding Country has a black and barren aspect, none of the fertile parts of Sabbar being visible. To the south west of Sabbar is the fertile mountain of Habashee, and to the south east the Hodgeree mountains, very fertile in grain. In Tacs there are 300 soldiers in the town, on the hill there is one Banian.

Shaick Hussain Ben Hyed, the Governor of cs, having several times refused to go to the um, does not consider himself safe in the of Tacs, and has therefore built a strong n the top of a fertile mountain near which place is considered impreg- the Arabs. It is about a day's jour- North west of Tacs. This accounts inhabitants in the city, most of. with their Shaick. In the month the Imaum came to Tacs with educe this Shaick, but attempted way of fighting, and with all prevail on the Shaick to leave at last the Imaum was obli- ut effecting any thing farther nising to pay the expenses of er demand he pleased to not trust himself in the

y of soldiers came and without saying a word d by the Dola of he way to Senna; Tacs in the even- ing as intended.

11th. The Shaick having placed nobody in charge of the Town, it was with considerable difficulty I could get any camels; at last succeeded in getting my baggage taken by a party of camels going to Ibb half loaded, left Tacs at 9 o'clok A. M. saw on my right hand the ruins of Thobad, at the foot and Oddena on the hill of Sabbar. Tacs was built on account of a famous Saint Ismail Mulk being buried there. Two miles from Tacs passed through the valley of Hobair. This valley is two or three miles long, covered with large furze bushes. I am told there are tigers in this place. On leaving the valley the road lay in an open country, and directly north, with the Mountains of Gennet, Saurack and Surmaun on my right hand. I observed no villages near the road, but the ruins of several small ones and many pieces of land lying waste that had been formerly cultivated, several made wells are by the roadside containing good water, I stopped at the Simsera of Hamakee about 2 o'clock A. M. situated in the middle of this open country, and distance 16 miles north of Tacs. I did not find the heat troublesome this day although there was little wind. Hamakee is only a resting place for travellers, no village. In the evening was thunder, lightning and rain. The Simsera is a large square stone building of porches, with the centre open, where men, camels and asses indiscriminately put up together, hence full of fleas, bugs, rats, &c.

12th. Last night so cold as to require a blanket; the road to day continued level and good, to the foot of the mountain Maharris. The country begins to assume a better appearance, more fields of grain, less furze in the waste land, and more grass. Four miles from Hamakee the Government of Tacs ends and Ibb begins, here the Shaick of Tacs has a chain of small Forts, running along the ridge of a hill, from east to west. The Fort I had to pass was called Kaida, it contained 10 or 12 Soldiers, who attempted to get money from me. At this place although there is not more than four or five families, there is a large weekly bazar; it chanced to be the bazar day, I passed and hundreds were collecting to it from very considerable distances. As I approached near Maharris, the soil and crops improved, and there were 2 or 3 small streams of water near the road, that came from the different gullies in the mountain. The road over this mountain is winding along the side of one of these gullies, in some places very steep almost a flight of stairs; it is well paved, and 8 or 10 feet broad, having been made by the Turks. The Simsera I stopped at half way up the mountain, is called Mharris. It is similar to the one at Hamakee. The distance 16 miles north, here is a village of huts.

13th. After ascending to the top of this mountain, the road descended a little, then runs along for some time in a North west direction a level country, here I passed (on my right hand) a fort with 20 Soldiers, called Nigada; on my left the village of Surama, and a little farther on, in a well cultivated valley, the city of Giblaw, when the road began to descend; it became winding, but is not so steep as the ascent. All the way well paved. As I descended, observed on my right, on an abrupt hill, in the valley of Darishra[illegible] the Turks were he[illegible]ned i[illegible] before they left this country: it is in ruins. On getting to the bottom of the hill, I crossed Nadidaale or golden river, it has a broad channel, but little water in it. This river takes its origin from the north side of Maharris, runs near the Town of Giblaw, and as it proceeds along to the south east receives the water from the east side of the high mountain of Badan. It empties itself into the sea at Aden. Soon after crossing this river I arrived at Ibb. This city is built on a hill close to Badan, fortified with a stone wall, the Town is not large, but full of inhabitants: the houses all built of stone, and the streets paved. Its distance from Maharris 12 miles north. The mountain of Badan is very high, and its top fertile, the country round Ibb good, the Chief grain Jowaree. This season the country of Ibb has had plenty of rain, and the crops are good. In Tacs there has been little rain, and but light crops, cattle here are very plentiful and good.

Shaick Hushapha the Governor, provided camels for me without any trouble, sent me a sheep and 2 or 3 Soldiers as a guard, to keep the mob from disturbing me. The Shaick has 150 Soldiers. Here are 4 Banians. Several patients applied for relief. In the evening a storm of hail. Picked up one hailstone 1½ inch in diameter.

14th. Left Ibb in the morning, after descending the hill, where the road was paved, crossed Wadi Tebeed, which takes its origin from the west side of Badan, and runs to the north west through the Ussab, a fertile country, this river is very similar to Wadi Daab. After crossing the river, the road continued north in a level and fertile country, until I came near Machaudour, where it began to ascend the hill of that name to the Town, which is situated on the top. On my left hand were the hills of Hobash where I saw many villages and fields of grain. Plenty of water on the road. At the boundary of the Government of Ibb, the Soldiers attempted to get money. As I ascended to Machaudour, observed several fields of tobacco. Machaudour is 12 miles north of Ibb. It is a small town and not fortified by a wall; the Shaick Sayd Hammed Ashami could not see me as it was one of the fast days, but was kind enough to order the best Simsera to be emptied for me, and send some soldiers as a guard: he has 100 Soldiers in the Town. 4 Banians. Here I was consulted by a number of patients.

15th. This day the road was winding in a northerly direction for three or four miles, among fertile hills, then began to ascend the high mountain of Sumara, where the road is well paved. At the foot of this mountain, saw some coffee bushes, vines, and fruit trees, stopped at the village of Murizeel, half way up the mountain: distance from Machaudour 10 miles: plenty of good water near the road. Here the hills are covered with verdure. Murizeel is a village of huts, the inhabitants very civil. Many came for advice and appeared very thankful. On this mountain it is very cold during the night, and seldom hot in the day; the villagers use sheeps skins to keep themselves warm.

16th. At 7 o'clock this morning, commenced ascending the mountain, near the top it is very steep, and the place commanded by a Fort, [illegible]y no soldiers in it. Good water on the [illegible]ountain, the descent is not steep. [illegible]he bottom crossed a small stream,

then passed through the open level plain of Kaalhaad, which is covered with grass and some spots of cultivation. On my left hand at some distance from the road, was a village called also Murizeel, round which, were many fields of grain. On my right the mountains bounding this plain, were black and barren. At Teame near Ereem the country was less fertile. This days journey 16 miles north.

Ereem situated among barren hills is the Government of a Dola, partly fortified by a new wall and 2 forts on the hills near the Town. The houses and wall are built of brick and mud. The houses not so much crowded together as they generally are in Arab towns. The Imaum when he passed through this place on his way to Tacs, took the heads off 4 thieves. I was detained here one day on account of the Buckreed, gave medicine and advice to many patients, but the natives are not near so civil as at Ibb and Machaudour. In Ereem are 10 Banians. The Jews live in a separate village at some distance from the town. The Dola has 100 soldiers, and is at present accompanied by this force among the hills after thieves, with whom the country is much infested. The camels on this side (Sumara) are generally of a black colour, much larger, and stronger, than those on the south side of the mountain.

18th. To-day the road was directly north over barren hills, and in some places very bad from large pieces of rocks and loose stones being in the way. Observed no villages near the road---some coffee houses and made wells, but the water not plentiful. Two miles from Damar a very large wolf crossed the road before me at a slow pace, the natives say they are numerous and carry away many sheep. Damar is 18 miles from Ereem, and is a large city in the middle of an open fertile plain, with a small stream of water running through it, the town has no wall, the houses are built of brick and mud, and by no means crowded, observed several good streets which are much cleaner than any in any other Arab town I have been in; and what surprised me much was their having public conveniencies of a private description which must have been raised by the Turks, several of the hills that surround Damar are fortified and garrisoned; the fields are well cultivated and produce 2 good crops every year of grain, wheat and barley. The sheep are very plentiful and fat; they have large fat tails, some of them almost touching the ground, and encumber the animal so much it can scarcely walk. Formerly in Damar there was a famous Academy, the place is now a mosque, and only one corner of it used as a school for the boys of the Town, none coming from any distance for education. There is a mountain near this, containing native sulphur. Ten or 12 Banians are in the city. The Jews live at a distance. The Dola Fukky Hassan Ausi lately the Imaum's visier, was the only patient I had at this place. He sent me a sheep and some soldiers as a guard. He has but 150.

19th. The road this day for 4 or 5 miles was good and level; I passed several large fortified villages, viz. Mouhab, Dymayed, Nunyjubba, Huggera and Almahilla Mouhab, situated on a hill to the north east of Damar two miles, it was once the residence of an Imaum. After passing these villages was winding among barren villages [illegible] here and there---observed several tanks but not much water in them. About 12 miles from Damar there is a large marsh that might be cultivated. Turagia where I stopped, is a small wretched town situated among the barren hills in the country of Kaulan, 20 miles North of Damar. The natives poor, insolent and great thieves. The Dola has 60 soldiers, but little authority over the country. There are no Banians here, several Jews in a poor village at a distance from the Town.

20th. Started this morning about sunrise. The road as yesterday. In a small valley among the rocks is the village of Hadah, where there are grapes and other fruit trees, some wheat, barley and clover, this place is about 8 miles from Zuragia and has a small stream of water. A little farther on, another wretched village called Zeela beside a tank with a little water in it. Within 2 miles of Syan where I stopped, is the village of Mousal at some distance from the road, in a fertile valley having water. The hills I passed to-day had not a bush on them. Syan is 20 miles north of Zuragia is a small town built on the edge of a hill with several gardens in a valley on the east side of the town, where they have various grasses. The houses are built entirely of mud. Here the natives are also great thieves. The country round about perfectly barren.

21st. Syan is only 12 miles from Senna, the road good all the way being chiefly in the plain of Senna, half way is the village of Monsied, where, there are some orchards and fields of grain. Here is a small river that is taken to the gardens at Senna; a work of considerable extent, the water being conveyed under ground; it was done by the Turks. The mountains which surround the plain, Senna is biult in; are bare, but in several places at the bottom of deep gullies, where there is water, there are orchards and small fields of wheat, barley and clover, the quarter part of the plain is a gravelly desert.

I sent on a messenger before me to announce my approach. He was met outside the town by Hussain Gullah whom the Imaum had appointed to come out and receive me; having heard from the Dola of Damar that I should arrive on that day. On our arrival at the gate of the city we dismounted, and had to walk through one of the streets of the town, to the gate of the Bostan, Sultan or Imaum's garden, in which; there was a neat little house prepared for me, with a jet d'eau playing in front of it.

Visit to the Imaum, his Brother and the Visier.

On arrival, Hussain Gullah, said the Imaum, wished to see me as soon as possible, being sick, we therefore went immediately through a private passage in the garden to the palace. At the interview no one present. Was permitted to enter in boots, touch his hand and sit in a chair placed ever since; nothing took place but an examination into the state of his health. He had had fever ten days and promised to do exactly as I should recommend. The room His Highness was in, was covered with Persian carpets, the pillows on the sides with silk; and from the roof hung three good lustres. His Throne at one end of the room, raised 2 feet, [illegible] with crimson velvet and the pillows [illegible] cloth. His Highness was dressed in a green cloth robe lined with silk of the same colour and trimmed with gold lace. His Turban white edged with gold lace and a small crown of gold placed in front, on one finger there was a diamond ring.

Next visited Sidi Mahommed his brother, who lived in another palace at the opposite end of the garden and on whose account I was sent for, found him very ill from an affliction of the Liver that he had been troubled with for 2 months. He likewise said he would make no objection to take any thing I might give him. This brother is the Imaum's greatest favourite, yet he is not supported in any great style.

The following morning I waited on the Visier, found him busy among accounts with 4 or 5 clerks. He is an old respectable looking Arab. After some common place compliments I was surprised to hear him ask if England was as cold as Senna, and on my telling how far north it was situated and the state of the climate, he displayed his perfect ignorance of geography.

In the afternoon I sent the presents furnished by the Resident to the Imaum and Visier, consisting of embroidered and plain shawls, kincobs, flowered muslins and a double barrelled percussion Gun. No message sent, neither was any thing said regarding them at my next visit.

The City of Senna.

This capital is situated at the foot of the mountain of Nukkom and surrounded by the mountains of Hamdan Bustan, Senhan, and Sawaun. It has a mud wall 20 feet high and three gates, on the wall are many small turrets. The distance round the outside of the wall three miles, many of the houses have the first story built of hewn stone, the second and third of brick, but most are of brick and mud. They mix straw with the mud, cut it into square pieces and dry it in the sun: it must be strong and durable, for some houses three stories high, have the two first of mud and the upper brick. The windows have wooden shutters or small panes of stained glass, some new houses in the best rooms have glass windows. The stairs of these houses are very good, being entirely made of hewn stone. The air here is always so dry and the lime so good th[illegible] the inside of the houses, which are whi[illegible] washed, remain a long time beautifully wh[illegible] The roofs of the houses flat, with co[illegible] They would look well were they whit[illegible] ed outside, but lime is too expensi[illegible] stone is of a dark grey colour, the [illegible] dish and the mud of a blackish br[illegible] colours with the places where [illegible] open and round about the do[illegible] dows, being plastend with lime [illegible] mottly appearance. The stree[illegible] and very irregular in most pla[illegible] is not large, many houses [illegible] and almost all small compo[illegible] wall and the houses occu[illegible] space: there is also a va[illegible] where the water runs [illegible] served a number of [illegible] many good ones uni[illegible] but small ones in di[illegible] Saw nothing of any [illegible] sed for sale.

In the east c[illegible] tle, called Ka[illegible] k ept. In it [illegible]

of cannon. In different parts of the city are 8 Mosques, with lofty minarets, which have a good effect at a distance, the best one was built by the Turks. There are also 4 old palaces with squares in front of them; in the town, two empty and falling into ruins; the other two inhabited by the Imaum's relations.

THE BUSTAN SULTAUN.

It is in this garden the Imaum lives, where he has three palaces made of hewn stone and brick; two new and one old. Besides these palaces there are many small houses, some empty, some in ruins, and some inhabited by his women. This garden is situate on the southwest side of the city, the city wall forming part of the garden wall, and is of considerable extent, but intersected in all direction, by high mud walls, making private passages to, and from, the different palaces and houses. The garden and the city are very plentifully supplied with excellent water. Most of the small plots of ground are covered with fruit trees; not planted in any regular manner, neither is the ground ever cleaned of the weeds; the other plots are sown with clover and barley. The Imaum has here a small menagerie consisting of 2 very fine large African Lions, some tigers, leopards and tiger cats.

The palaces are large buildings 4 or 5 stories, the newest and best is only furnishing, and has glass windows. A little detached from each palace, is a large cupola, in front of which there is a bason of water, where, there are many jets de eau, it is here His Highness holds his levee. Jets de eau are very common; many of the natives having them in front of their setting rooms. In front of the palace where His Highness lives his horses fully accoutred are brought every morning, and remain during the day, and if any person of rank, who, is allowed 2 or 3 horses visit the Imaum, his horses are brought and remain in the square during the visit. There are no guards of Soldiers kept in the square.

THE SUBURBS OR BIR UL AZUB.

The Suburbs and Jews' town, are situated beside each other, on the west side of the city; and lately surrounded by a wall that communicates with the Bustan and city. In the suburbs the roads are broad, many vacant pieces of ground, fields of clover and barley. Each house has a garden with a high wall round it. The houses are generally made of brick and mud, 2 stories high. The Imaum has here another palace, with a large garden. The Jews' town or Kail Yind is on the west corner of the suburbs; much crowded and the streets very narrow. They are not permitted to build their houses above a certain height (about 30 feet.) as I was told by the Imaum's Jew, they were in number near 5000 including women and children, and that the Imaum oppressed them very

years ago the Imaum and the Kobails quarrel, the consequence was, they commenced his palace, the suburbs and and killed 20 of the latter. They days plundering, and carried off of any value. Some Jews lost to 5 and 600 dollars; many were make them confess where their concealed, and some even put to then the wall has been raised.

ENTRY ROUND SENNA.

side of Senna, where the water the Town, Imaum's garden best land. On the south and spots of land near the water runs from the mountains are well supplied with water they produce 2 good crops in the year and when in clover it will cut every 2 months. A field is generally three years in grain, then sown with clover, which remains in the ground 5 or 6 years. The soil is sometimes manured with ashes. All the grounds belong exclusively to the Imaum, unless the gardens enclosed round the houses of the Natives; and after supplying his horses, &c. with grain, clover, and straw, he sells the remainder in the Bazar, many good fields are lying waste, those on the north side of the town as far as Rodah, are surrounded with hedges, six and eight feet high, which have a great effect in ornamenting this spot. The village of Rodah 2 miles distant from town, is of very considerable extent, each house having a large garden of vines and other fruit trees. Through the village, from south to north, runs a fine stream of water that comes from the mountains of Sarwaun. The houses of this village generally belong to the inhabitants of the city, where they live in the fruit season. Here the Imaum has a house, and an extensive garden besides this village, there are many others, but none large, generally situate near the foot of the mountains, and where there is water each of these villages have small fields, and orchards round about them. The mountain of Nukkom and all those that surround the plain of Senna are without a bush, and so are all the uncultivated parts of the plain itself. There are no trees outside the walls of the different gardens, and the walls are so high the trees are scarcely visible.

THE IMAUMS.

About the years 1630 and 40 El Munsoor Billah Kassim Ben Mahommed Ben Ali expelled the Turks from Yeman and assumed the title of Imaum; he lived upon the mountain of Shaharan north east of Loheia, and was descended from the princes of Saad. His sons succeeded him, one lived at Doran, the other at Karras; then his Nephew Mahommed Ben Nutwokkel who was born of a slave girl. He chose Senna for his residence, which has ever since been the seat of the Imaum, with the exception of El Nutwokkel Alilla El Kassim Ben Hussain Ben Ahhamund who lived at Mouhab near Damar but his son El Munsoor Billah Hussain Ben Kassim returned to Senna, since the first Nutwokkel, who was born of a slave girl, all the Imaums without exception have been born of them, and the present Imaum El Mahadi Laydeen Illa Abdalla has all the characteristic marks of an Abyssinian: he is the 13th Imaum from Kassim.

THE REIGNING IMAUM.

The Imaum has been 7 years on the Throne, and is 28 years of age: he is above the ordinary size of Arabs, slender made, his features very dark, exactly resembling the Abyssinian slave, in short he may be called one. He has about 20 brothers, but only one, Sidi Mahommed, by the same mother, 2 Uncles and many Cousins; some of these relations are as black as charcoal, and have as coarse features as any Abyssinian I have seen. None of them are employed in the affairs of the Government, and only his full brother, Sidi Mahommed, the 2 Uncles and their eldest sons supported in any style; the others are not even permitted to have the Umbulla, a mark of royalty, and some of them have only a mule to ride on allowed. There is nothing dignified or commanding in the Imaum's countenance, he is extremely passionate, and constantly changing and disgracing in the most shameful manner, by putting in prison and in irons, his principal servants and favourites; and then restoring them again to their former rank, I am told, he has more than 100 women in his Haram but only 10 wives, all slaves unless one Arab lady, he has one son 10 years of age, very dark and coarse featured. His Highness'ss chief favourites at present are Hussain Gallah and Mahommed Sadi, the former was a Tailor in the Bazar, and the latter a watchmender. He seldom makes a favourite of a man of rank, the servants of the Palace are almost all slaves, and he frequently promotes them to the highest offices of the state, there are 12 or 14 Eunuchs that attend on his Haram.

Although His Highness promised to take every thing I should order, yet on the third day, he show'd evident symptoms of being tired of my medicines, I explained to him the necessity of the medicines, which he acquiesced in at the time, but did not call for me again for 4 days, only sent reports he was getting better, his fever had left him, and that he confined himself to his Haram for fear of catching cold, which was the reason I was not called. On my next visit found his fever much increased, he again made fair promises, but did the same as before on getting a little better. All that I could say was to no purpose, and although he was fully sensible of the good effects of the medicines, yet as soon as he was a little relieved by one or two doses, he stopped in the hopes of recovering without any more. By this trifling conduct his fever continued six weeks, and had he not been of a strong constitution, would have carried him off; his brother Sidi Mahommed from taking medicine regularly and carefully observing all my directions, had a very speedy recovery; I had also the good fortune to cure his mother of an attack of Rhumatism.

The rooms His Highness occupied during his sickness, were so full of horse trappings, zumbias, swords, matchlocks, pistols, organs, common empty bottles, bales of piece goods, broad cloths, English silks, &c. &c. that there was scarcely room left for him to move. On his pillow were fixed 6 gold and silver watches all going. During his convalescence, all his conversation was on trifles, and fancied every thing he had not seen before. He and his brother are extremely fond of spiritous liquors, I was requested to give them all I had, and apply to the Resident to send them very privately all he could find or spare on my arrival at Mocha.

The day before my departure from his capital, he presented me with a horse, a shawl, a scarf, a scarlet cloth robe and an order on the Dola of Mocha for 500 dollars. Sidi Mahommed his brother, gave me a zumbia and shawl, on taking leave he said he was so well pleased, he would send for me again next year.

THE LAST DAY OF THE BUCKREE[illegible]

On this day there is a grand procession, from the mosque to the square in front of the Imaum's Palace. His two uncles and their eldest sons were the only people that had the Umbulla. Some of his Highness's half brothers were on horseback, others on mules, his own horses, 20 in number highly decorated with gold and silver cloths, were led by grooms. There were 4 Camels carrying 2 Palankeens and 12 or 14 more with small red flags fastened on their backs, and about 50 men of rank well dressed and mounted on fine horses. The chief Cazi was very conspicuous; he is a tall, thin and very reverend looking old man, with a long white beard, and was mounted on a large snow white Arab horse. All those of any rank dismounted on arriving in the square, and went into the Palace to make their sulam. The crowd of inhabitants did not exceed 5000, including Banians and Jews, the infantry might be near 2000, and the cavalry 500: every soldier was dressed according to his own taste and custom, but most had their clothes of a blue colour. The cavalry horses small and very lean. The Imaum get most of them from Africa, four or five cavalry officers, and as many Infantry were mounted on good Arab horses. All had a zumbia and broad leather belt round the loins, and another leather belt over one shoulder: these belts were ornamented according to the ability of the individual, with dollars, rupees and some small gold coins, besides the zumbia they had a matchlock, a sword or spear; few had more than one of these instruments, unless the cavalry, who had a spear and sword; there was no firing in the square, probably on account of the Imaum and his brother's sickness, there was no regularity in the procession, although there were many servants

attempting to make it so, however their efforts were of no use; when all had arrived in the square the different companies of soldiers formed themselves into circles, and performed the Arab-dance and song; in the circle there was generally a buffoon almost naked, making a horrid noise and rubbing his face and body with dust; some of the infantry showed their dexterity by throwing their matchlocks and swords in the air and catching them again; there was not room in the square for any cavalry movements.

The Inhabitants of Senna and other Towns in the Imaum's Dominions.

They differ considerably from the Kobails in dress, and manners from their intercourse with strangers, besides those employed in the Government and the different mechanics, they generally consist of merchants and Agents, who transact the business of the Shaicks, few of them are rich, however, they live in a safe, comfortabe and luxurious manner compared with any of the Kobails. There are about 60 Banians at Senna, chiefly employed in selling the Indian imports at Mocha and purchasing coffee. They are much oppressed and in constant terror of the Imaum's rapacity, and on this account endeavour to have as few goods as possible in their stores at one time. In Senna there are few slaves, either men or women, besides the Imaum's the higher classes preferring their own countrymen and women, both as wives and servants, where as at Mocha and the other seaport Towns two thirds are slaves from Africa; they are well treated and frequently obtain their liberty and their master's property at his death.

The Dress.

The higher classes are dressed almost in Indian stuffs, the turban of white muslin fringed with gold or silver lace, and worn very large—their outer robes silk, chintz or nankeen; some have robes of frenchi broad cloths; all wear a zumbia and its sheath and belt ornamented with gold and silver according to the wealth of the individual, the lower classes use a piece of cotton cloth, generally blue, round the loins, a shirt of the same and a scarf of coarse woollen cloth over the shoulders, or a jacket made of sheeps skin, without sheet or scarf, they are extremely dirty, seldom washing their cloths on their bodies; the poorest of them have a zumbia or straight knife stuck in his girdle or a sword and shield.

The Food.

Beef, mutton, butter, wheat, barley and jowaree are generally plentiful and cheap. The labouring classes live almost entirely on a jowarree cake dipped in the grease obtained from the sheeps tails or ghee—some of them even drink this grease—A decoction of the husk of the coffee bean is the usual drink of the higher and lower classes; very little of coffee is used even at the Imaums. Most of the inhabitants smoke tobacco and chew an astringent vigetable leaf called Kaat, these two luxuries are expensive, yet all contrive to get them. Senna is well supplied 7 or 8 months in the year with fruit, particularly with excellent grapes, which they have in great variety, and abundance, and so cheap that the poorest classes buy them as food. Apricots, peaches, quinces, walnuts, almonds, pomegranates and limes are also excellent; abundant and cheap: mulberries, apples, pears, figs, and citrons are neither plentiful or good—the vegetables at Senna are carrots, pumkins, grey peas, horse beans, radishes, melons and cucumbers, all on the north side of the mountain of Sumara, there has been a scarcity of rain this season, hence light crops. In several places the crops had perished for want of rain, particularly round about Senna, yet I heard no complaints about the price or scarcity of provisions; the beef and mutton was lean by the accounts of the natives, I thought both fat and good.

The Kobails.

The Kobails or Highlanders in the Imaum's territories, are an idle uncivilized race, constantly quarreling with each other, and committing robbery. Many of their Shaicks acknowledge the Imaum but afford little for the expenses of his Government unless when forced; and there are many within his dominions who are purely independent, never giving any thing but on the contrary receiving money from him not to plunder his subjects. The Kobails are all soldiers when their shaick goes to war. Their battles are seldom bloody, generally slight skirmishes; three or four deaths are enough to make one side fly. In peace they are extremely indolent, leaving old men, women and boys, to cultivate their fields, and take care of their flocks. Poor as the country is would these lazy highlanders take themselves to agriculture, the country would produce ten times what it at present does. The Kobails are very suspicious; on coming suddenly upon one, he is sure to draw his sword and stand on the defensive until he is satisfied there is no danger, and when two of different tribes meet, their manner of shaking hands and looking so stead fastly at each other for some time in the face betray suspicion. The highlanders are praised for hospitality and it is said when a Shaick gives his word he may be trusted. I had no opportunity of proving the truth of either of these good qualities, but from the way in which they break promises and the most solemn oaths among themselves, should be sorry to trust them where there was any thing to be gained by breaking their word. They are very guilty of robbery, and will commit it whereever they find any thing and hope to escape, but unless resistance is made they are never guilty of murder.

The Kobails do not shave the head, but have the hair long, either tied up in a blue handkerchief or hanging loose over the shoulder, with a cord twisted round the head, and a piece of blue cloth round the loins is frequently all their covering. Some use a small jacket of the same stuff and when it is cold, sheeps skins. It is only the Shaick and a few of his principal men that have matchlock; the others have all zumbias and spears, or swords and shields. The Shaicks despise dress, I have seen several at Senna, who were entirely dressed like their followers in blue cotton stuff, neither had they any ornaments on their matchlocks or swords, they pride themselves much in swift horses and camels. These highlanders use little animal food, flour or jowaree cakes with milk or ghee is sufficient for their abstemious habits. All of them smoke tobacco, drink Keecher (a decoction of the coffee husk) and chew Kaat.

The Independent Shaicks within and round about the Imaum's Dominions.

The independent Shaicks within the dominions of the Imaum are those, who inhabit the highest and most precipitous mountains, whose summits are fertile. The principal are on parts of the mountains of Hamdan, Kankeban, Shahara, Harras, Ussab and Kanlan. The Imaum frequently makes war on these Shaicks on account of their plundering, and is sometimes fortunate in reducing them, however they soon assert their independence. On the mountains of Sumara, Hobask, Maharras, Sabbar and Hodjeree, there were formerly many independent Shaicks but at present the Imaum has the most of them under some kind of subjection.

The Shaicks that surround the territories of the Imaum are very numerous and poor, hence constantly some of them are plundering in his country; on this account, for a number of years back, it has been customary to give a sum of money to two or three of the chief independent Shaicks for which they promise to accompany him in battle and prevent the other independent Shaicks from plundering his subjects. The present Imaum gives about a lac of dollars every year, which the Shaicks now consider they have a right to without any service, for this reason His Highness was obliged to employ and pay 3000 men from Kaulan to go to Tacs, and the road between Beetlefackie and Senna was 6 months stopped by tribes from Neggeran Asseer and Abuarish, yet these Shaicks gave no assistance.

When the time of payment of the lac arrives, they come out with their followers and stop all the roads to Senna, which compels the Imaum to negotiate with their vizier who lives in Senna. Every year they are becoming more and more exorbitant in their demands, and I should not be in the least surprised to hear of them in a few years having destroyed this weak Government altogether, the Imaum has not the abilities to manage them and the consequence is, they are daily increasing in strength and number, many of these Shaicks are on friendly terms with the independent ones in his territories, so that should there be a general rising of them to make war on His Highness, he stands no chance in the field, and has not the abilities to intrigue and break the confederacy, the leading Shaicks at present and who get the chief part of the lac are Do Hussain and Do Mahommed from the countries of Hashlied and Bekil, situated on the north side of his territories extending as far as the desert of Amasia. The tribes from Neggeran are extremely poor and for some time back have every year infested the Imaum's country, when they turn out they are sure to be joined by numbers of poor wretches from Asseer and Abriarish; this season His Highness was obliged to give them a sum of money and promise to employ a certain number of them as soldiers, some tribes in the country of Kaulan, also very poor have lately been very troublesome. An intriguing character with money and abilities would be able to reduce the Shaicks by employing the one against the other.

The Domestic Animals.

The horses of this country are exclusively the Imaum's, none of his subjects rear any, or if they do, it is for His Highness; in Senna there are about 100 good highest Arab horses and mares, the rest, some hundreds, are small and of a very inferior kind. The Imaum has also some Sennaar horses much admired by the Arabs for their height and black colour, His Highness generally rides a very tall one to the mosque. Some of the Imaum's own horses and mares are very handsome particularly the latter, but not so large as I expected to find them: they are so excessively fat as to be incapable of much exercise. The general defects in the Arab horse are very marked here, viz. the short thick neck, low shoulders and thick lower jaw. None but the favourites and chief servants are allowed good horses and they are the first thing removed on the individual losing his situation. It is the duty of the Vizier to keep the genealogy of the best horses but none of these extend 200 years back and very few a third of that period. They originally come from the country of Dojs of 5 or 6 days journey to the northeast of Senna, where the horses are allowed when young to go loose in the fields. The Imaum every year purchases som from this country, and as they are generally bett than he can rear himself become his favour horses. The finest Arab horse from Dojs be purchased for 150 drs. at Senna.

There are two kinds of camels: one a brown colour, not large or strong, but s them very swift, and are so much admi they will sell for 100 drs. a great sum a The other species are, generally of a blac very strong but walk slow: the oxen and all a hump above the forelegs and are rate size, the former used for plough sing water. Mules and Asses are ve and the Arabs of the towns that ar horses, always use them in their j ference to camels.

The Manufactures and Comm

There is little manufactured in gold and silver are Jews and B strikes no coin but a comasse crown and a hirf 5 to a comas by the Jews. There is some ver made for carpetting and s poorer classes. Zumbias firelock; I saw two oil p by camels; they have no

the Arabs have learned the art of building good houses at Senna from the Turks, the Iron used, comes from Saad ten day's journey to the northwest; wood for the carpenter, scarce and expensive, firewood is even three days journey, hence very dear: cow-dung is dried and used as fuel in consequence.

Coffee is the grand export; raisins, walnuts, almonds, aloes and Senna leaf are also exported in small quantities.

THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF SENNA.

The Throne is considered as hereditary, and the eldest son successor, provided he is of sufficeint age on the decease of the father; and has been intended by the father to succeed him; should he be too young the Throne would descend to one of the Imaum's brothers, he who had the greatest influence.

The Imaum is an obsolute prince, unless, in the cases of life and death, which the tribunal of Senna possess the sole power of: this tribunal, consists of a number of Cazis and the Imaum as chief priest and president.

The Cazis at Senna are held in high respect and deservedly compared with the other classes, for their honesty, they are supported by the Government and take no bribes or presents for the discharge of their duties. It is in the Imaum's power to dismiss any of the Cazis from the tribunal and appoint another, which makes the tribunal of little use besides that of advising His Highness, for they never attempt to oppose his wishes.

After the Cazis, the two principal Officers of the Imaum's Court are the Vizier and Vizier of the Kobails, then follow under Secretaries, Superintendents, Surveyors and Proprietors, all of whom he is constantly changing upon the least occasion, except the Vizier of the Kobails, who is a very independent character, and will not brook the least incivility from the Imaum, should he wish to get him changed, the only prudent way of doing it, is by getting the greater number of the Independent Shaicks on his side by bribing, for nothing else will move them to act against one of their number. The present Vizier of the Kobails was a few years ago one of the greastest robbers in the Imaum's country he had a fort near the town of Machaudour; he lives in Senna in great style and has about him many faithful Kobails of his own and all the other Shaicks. The Shaicks seldom trust themselves in Senna for fear of treachery.

Every district has it's Governor, if a hilly district, he is called Shaick and is generally a native of the place; the Towns in the low country are governed by a Dola or Emir who is a slave or person of low birth. The villages, however small all have their Hakims or Akils. The Dolas of the larger Governments have their Bashkatile and Cazi, and if a seaport town, an Inspector of the shipping. The Imaum is seldom able to change a Shaick without intriguing with a neighbouring one and using force. The Dolas are generally easily changed being mostly

It is the wish of His Highness to change Governors every three or four years to their getting too rich and throwing off egiance. A Dolaship is generally obgiving the Imaum a sum of money; so es of Bashkatile and Emir Bahar.

THE REVENUES OF THE IMAUM.

able to obtain any information on ut I could place any dependence ments of the different persons I various and contradictory. Nied the revenue to be nearly per month when he was at Senion it does not now much exn the year. Jacs the largest pays only 80,000 drs. in the Senna 100 drs. per month; odieda he receives no maves; there is no regular duties, the seller generally the Governor for the be to let more pass than

THE MILITARY FORCE AT SENNA.

The regular troops in Senna consist of about 2,000 Infantry and 500 Cavalry, they are originally Kobails but have settled in the city, where most of them have now their families, which is also the case in the different towns with the standing troops in constant pay. The Imaum when he takes the field, besides his standing army employs one, two or three Shaicks with their followers and pays them only during the time of service.

RETURN TO MOCHA.

4th October. I left Senna at 11 o'clock A. M. and went over the mountains of Senham and the plain of Jharahn to Damar, the road to Way land, the first stage, was level and good for 8 miles, then began to wind among the barren hills where it is rough and stony. Way land is a small village among these hills 16 miles south of Senna, there was good water on the road at different places, but not in abundance; the road the next day, to the village of Mabrah in the plain of Jharahn and country of Doran, continued to wind among barren hills for 6 or 8 miles until I reached the top of Giliel Nakul Islaw, a very steep mountain on the side of the plain, more so than any part of Sumara or Maharras, but not so high as either, the road is paved in the same manner as at the other two mountains, Mabrah from the foot of the hill is about 6 miles; I observed little water to day. In the evening at Mabrah it was very cold, had no thermometer but felt the cold greater than ever I did at Senna, where the Thermometer at day break was sometimes as low as 39°. The road from this to Damar is level and good, chiefly in the plain. There are many small villages in this large plain with fields of grain round them, the crops depend much on the rains for there is no running water; the two last day's journies were each about 18 or 19 miles, direction south.

From Damar I returned by the same road I went to Senna and what was a strong proof of the Imaum's changeful disposition found almost all Dolas, Shaicks and Akils of villages removed during my short stay there; passed on the road 900 Soldiers from Kaulan sent by the Imaum to Tacs to collect money; they behaved themselves very ill on the road and abused the villagers whereever they went. In returning through the country of Tacs I found the villages on the road almost empty and all business in the city of Tacs appeared to be at a stand.

Arrived at Mocha on the 16th of October, the escort the Imaum furnished me with, prevented any body from making demands for money as they did on my going.

REMARKS.

At distances of 5 and 6 miles from each other, all along the road from Mocha to Senna there is good water to be found either in small revulets, natural springs or tanks, during the rainy season of the year, but in the fair season many of these sources are dried up. An Army therefore going this way during the rains is in no danger from want of water. In the dry season, it would be necessary to have correct information where water was to be found before marching, and if the reports of the natives are trusted, disappointment is sure to follow, for they cannot speak the truth, if a bribe is given, they are certain to say there is water or any thing else that they think will please the briber, besides, althoagh inclined to speak truth, they are bad judges of the quantity of water little, appearing to them plenty; I was told at' Ibb, the rivers Wadi Daab & Wadi Zebeed were frequently dry at the commencement of the rains. It would likewise be absolutely requisite for the Commanding Officers of an Army to be very guarded in marching over the mountains, for there are many places where a few determined men could oppose with success a large Army.

I intended to have returned from Senna by the Beetlefackie road to Mocha, but the country was in such a disturbed state, the Imaum would not grant permission for fear of my being robbed; however, I am much inclined to think, had the road been quite safe, he would ha thrown some obstacle in the way to prevent me, for he did not even like my going about at Senna and riding to the different villages; when I asked permission to go to Wadi, a village 12 miles north west of Senna, he granted it at the time but put off my going from day to day until I understood he did not wish me to go.

When I went to Senna, the road from Damar by Mabrah & Wayland was stopped & when I returned that road was open & that by Turayia stopped. The Imaum has constantly some of the roads in his territories infested with robbers and frequently arising from his own acts of cruelty and oppression; on making enquiries of the natives why such and such a tribe were robbing travellers, I was invariably told of some harsh treatment that tribe had received from His Highness.

(Signed) R. F****,
Asst. Surg. to the Mocha Residency.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Col. J. Taylor, 9th Regt.
Lieut. A. P. Hockin, 2d E. Regt.

DEPARTURES.—None.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—August 16th, Arab Ship Futtayul Bariee, Abdulla Woomer, Nacqudah, to Penang.—The H. C. Ship Farquharson, Captain J. W. Cruickshank, to China.

Passengers by Farquharson.—Mr. Jarman, Free Mariner, for England.—Lieut. John Liddell, 23d N. I. for China.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.---Asia, for London.
Ganges, for Liverpool.
Sophia, for Persian Gulph.
Arab.---Caderbux, for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 26th, Ship Madras, R. J. Fayrer, from London 15th March, Madeira 10th April and Madras 10th July.

Ditto, Ship David Scott, R. Thornhill, from Natal 26th June.

July 28th, Ship Lady Blackwood, J. Russell, from Coast of Mexico 12th March and Singapore 26th June.

July 29th, Ship Sulimany R. S. Charter, from Rangoon 10th July, and Brig Pallas, Richard Rutter, from ditto.

July 31st, Brig Dottrell, from Bombay, Madras and Vizagapatam.

August 3d, Ship Tiger, Captain Henry Kent, from London 17th March, Ceylon 20th July.

4th The H. C. Ship Charles Grant, Captain C. Grant, from London 17th April.

Per Madras from London,---Mrs. F. Cropley Mrs. Roche; Mrs. Beetham; Mrs. Edwards; Mis Roche; Miss L. Roche; Miss Scott; Miss J. Oxenham; Captain F. Cropley, 62d B. N. I.; Lieut J. G. Macbean, 52d B. N. I.; Messrs F. C. Elswall and J. Peers, Cadets; Mr. Thomas Fraser Cavalry Cadet; Mr. Thomas Scott; Captain G. Beetham; and Mr. S. Berry, B. Pilot Service.

From Madras.---Mr. Mackintosh.

Per David Scott.---Mr. Corbett; Mrs. Haffbuer; Mrs. Smith; Miss. H. Smith; Lieut. S. Corbett, 25th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. S. Long, Ditto; Lieut. M. Gilmore, 2d European Regt.; Ensign Charles Halloway, Local Regt.; Dr. Haffbuer; Mr. Henry Smith, Jun.; Mr. John Smith; Mr. Hayland, Mariner; and Mr. Conductor John Smith, and 550 Troops and Followers.

Per Sulimany.---Captain R. H. Sneyd, Governor General's Body Guard; and Lieut. T. S. Timings, Horse Brigade.

Per Pallas---Messrs. R. W. Quick and T. Lidi-

art, Country service.

DEPARTURES.---August 4th The Ship Francis Warden, Captain W. Webster, for China via Penang in 3 or 4 days.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 3d, Ship Isabella Robertson, Captain E. Oakes, from Calcutta 16th July.

Do. Schooner Dawle, Captain George Blaxland, from Calcutta 20th July.

4th, Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain Louis Ringwald, from Masulipatam 13th July.

5th, H. C. Ship Minerva, Captain G. Probyn, from England 16th April, and last from Trincomalee.

DEPARTURE.---August 7th, H. C. Ship Herefordshire, Capt W. Hope, for Penang, and China.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 18th August, at St. Thomas's Church, Bombay, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Barnes, Capt. C. S. John Grant, Madras Establishment, to Miss Anna Maria Treasure, Eldest Daughter of the late S. Treasure Esq. London.

BIRTHS.—At Poonah on the morning of the 12th instant, the Lady of Captain Bolton H. M. 20th Regiment of a daughter.—On Saturday the 13th instant Mrs. Bennett, of a son.—At Girgaum, on the 19th Instant, the Lady of William George Bird Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.—On Friday the Lady of V. C. Kemball Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 3d August at Tellicherry, James, the infant son of Thomas Crawford Esq.

At Boojh, Kutch, on the 26th July, Maria the infant Daughter of Captain William Hill Waterfield 13th Regiment B. N. I. and in the regular service [illegible] his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, aged 2 year[illegible]

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 27th July, at the Roman Catholic Church of Boitaconnan, and also at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Mr. Thomas Freeborne to Miss Mary Hamlaine, only Daughter of the late Captain Hamlaine, of the Mahratta Service.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, by Special License, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Lieut. J. Robinson, 61st Regt. N. I. to Miss Cooper, Daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Cooper, of this Establishment.

At Howrah, on the 29th July, Mr. Charles Jasen, to Miss Sophia Guthrie, the youngest Sister to Mr. James Guthrie, of Howrah.

At St. Andrew's Church, this morning, by the Revd. Dr. Bryce, Robert Eglinton, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Margaret Dun, fourth Daughter of Robert Lowe, Esq. Cashier of the Dundee Banking Company.

At Cochin, by the Reverend Mr. Ridesdale, Lieut. F. Haleman, of the 15th Regt. N. I. to Miss Amelia Rodgers, Daughter of Joseph Rodgers, Esq. residing at Cochin.

At Calcutta, on Saturday the 30th July, Mr. Edward D'Cruz, Miss Elizabeth Hard.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 25th July, Mrs. S. P. Singer, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 28th July, the Lady of Mr. W. K. Ord, of a Son.

At Ballygunge, on the 3d August 1825, the Lady of Captain William Bruce, of the H. C. Bombay Marene, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 23d July, Mrs. N. Wince, aged 38 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, Mr. Francis Fereira, late Interpreter to the Chief Justice, aged 48 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, Mr. Francis Pereira, late Interpreter to the Chief Justice.

At Berhampore, on the 24th July, Elizabeth Eleanor Stuart, infant Daughter of the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, District Chaplain.

Of Calcutta, on board the Ship Lady Campbell, of an attack of Fever, on Thursday the 28th July, at midnight, Mr. James Henry Maud, Midshipman, at the early age of 17 years.

At Allipore, on the 30th July, Charles Henry, the only child of C. Stuart, Esq. of the firm of Davidson and Co. aged 1 year and 22 days.

At Kidderpore, on the 31st July, Mr. John Frederick, Writer, Judge Advocate General's Office.

At Arracan, on the 5th July, of fever, Lieut. C. Armstroug. of the H. C. Bombay Marine and in charge of the *Flotilla*, an Officer who stood high in the estimation of his superiors.

At Arracan, on the 14th July, Lieut. C. Hutchinson, of the 42d Regiment N. I.

At Calcutta, on the 4th August, Capt. James Madigan, of H. M. 46th Regiment, aged 39 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.---At Berhampoor, on Wednesday the 27th July, by J. T. Anstey, Esq. Collector, Mr. William Robert M'Koy to Miss Julia Maria, the eldest daughter of Mr. James Lavale.

On the 1st of August, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Reverend A. Webster, Mr. James Alms, Son of Captain J. M. B. Alms, of the Royals, to Miss Mary Ann Carr.

BIRTHS.--At Madras, on the 27th July, the Lady of Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab, Commanding 32d Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 28th July the Lady of Capt. Fulton, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Southern Division, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the 30th July, Joseph Theophilus, the only son of the late Mr. Jacob Craze, of the Garrison Band, aged 1 year and 9 months.

At the Presidency, on the 6th August, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mr. D. J. Deckers, aged 52 years, after a short illness: he has left 4 orphan Children and a large circle of friends to deplore his irreparable loss.

EUROPE.

DEATHS—Lately, professor Pictet, of Geneva. He was born in 1752, and succeeded the celebrated Saussure in the Chair of philosophy in 1786. He is well known to Furope. His brother Pictet de Rochemont died a few weeks ago.

On the 27th April. At Paris, Mr. Denon, so well known as the Director of the French Museum and for his travels in Egypt. On coming away from the late of the pictures of M. La Peyriere, he was seized with violent pains in the stomach, against which the succours of art were of no avail. In 15 hours he was no more. This short illness terminated a long life.

At Chipping Mile Essex, aged twelve years and nine months, Mary Ann, second Daughter of Captain James Clarke H. M. 47th Regiment.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy. Rs. As.	30th July, 1825.	Rs. As. Sell.
Premium 21 0	Remittable Loan 6 per Cent.	26 0 Premium
Discount 2 12 5	Per Cent. Loan 1822-23..	3 12 Discount.
Ditto. 3 8 4	Per Cent. Loan....	3 8. Ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.]	Calcutta.	[Sell.
2 0 *a* 2 ½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees.....	2 1 & 2 2
Bombay 30 Days' sight per 100 Bombay Rupees.		98
Madras Do. 94 *a* 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad Rs.		

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.

Bank Shares, Premium 4800 to 5000 per Cent.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills .... 8 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills..... 7 0 ,,
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 7 0 ,,

The accounts from Arracan continue to be gloomy. The sickness had increased instead of diminishing.—A supply of great coats for the sepoys had however, arrived and were actually in Arracan at the date of the last private letter we inserted. There is some talk of the removal of the troops to Cheduba and Ramree, but we do not vouch for the authenticity of this report.

Ben. Hurk. Aug. 3.

A dreadful event happened yesterday in Fort William about 4 o'clock P. M. A Private of the 87th, of the name of TIMOTHY HEAVY, was observed to spunge his musket, which being with soldiers a common thing in damp weather, elicited no peculiar notice. He then loaded his piece, and set it down for a little near the wall of the Barrack-room, and immediately afterwards took it up again, and proceeded to the berth of Serjeant HENRY MARSHALL. A report shortly afterwards was heard, and one or two men running up to the quarter whence it proceeded, found Serjeant MARSHALL lifeless and weltering in his blood. HEAVY stood near him, we believe, with the discharged musket in his hand, and confessed to having perpetrated the horrible deed. He was, we understand, sober at the time, nor is there any reason to suppose that he was deranged when he committed the fatal act. It seems that some words had passed two or three days before between the deceased and the prisoner, and that the latter appeared incensed at being ordered to perform some routine duty or other by Serjeant MARSHALL. It is said that the prisoner, at or about the time, used some threatening language. We trust for his own sake that this may be proved on his trial not to have been the case.

At the time that HEAVY deprived his fellow soldier of life, the latter was sitting at the table in the act of writing. Whether the prisoner warned the poor fellow or not we cannot say, but we believe he did not. We conclude this from what we have heard already, and from an inspection of the body. The muzzle of the musket could not have been far fro[illegible] the side of the deceased when the shot w[illegible] fired. The Serjeant, as we have said, wa[illegible] the act of writing. The ball entered his [illegible] arm immediately below the elbow, [illegible] through, entered the right side of the [illegible] of the chest about the fourth rib, tore [illegible] heart, and passed out of the chest o[illegible] side about the third rib. The bl[illegible] out as from a kettle, and the man [illegible] instantaneously, never even movi[illegible] or uttering a groan.

Serjeant MARSHALL was P[illegible] his Company, and much respec[illegible] giment. He was a fine built [illegible] in the prime of life, when th[illegible] fearfully cut off by the hand [illegible] not yet known whether the [illegible] tried by the Supreme Cour[illegible] Martial.

[*The India*[illegible]

☞ *See*[illegible]

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

A Capitalist being asked what he thought of the speculations now afloat, replied, "they are like a cold bath; to derive any benefit from which, it is necessary to be very quick *in*, and very soon *out*."

A country Gentleman a few days since asked his son, who was at College, what was meant by a *Batchelor of Arts*?—"One (said the student) who *woos* the Arts, but never weds them."

NAVAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

After the hard fought, but greatly unequal contest between his Majesty's ship the Macedonian, and the American ship of war "United States," it was found, by the declaration of Commodore Decatur, that he had not a seaman in his ship, who had not served from five to twelve years in the British navy. Two of their guns were named "Nelson" and "Victory;" and to the former it was the exclusive privilege of men, who had been the *Bargemen* of the British Chief, to be quartered! Two of the Macedonian's men met with a brother, and another with a cousin, in the American ship.

In the same action, the Brunswick was distinguished by a large figure-head of the Duke of that august house, proudly riding the waves with his hand upon his sword, and a laced hat upon his head. The figure was in the heat of the battle deprived of his hat by a cannon-ball. The crew of the Brunswick not feeling satisfied that their great leader should remain uncovered in the face of his enemies sent a deputation in form to the quarter-deck, to request that their Captain (John Harvey) would be pleased to order his servant to give them his *laced cocked hat* to supply their loss. The Captain complied, and the hat *nailed* upon the head of the figure, remained there the rest of the action.

At the battle of Trafalgar, a seaman of the Conqueror, upon losing a leg, and going below to have it amputated, observed to the purser. "Ah, Mr. Beattie, I shall live now half as cheap again as I did before: one pair of stockings will just serve me twice as long."—A Sardinian pointer belonging to an officer of the same ship, in clearing for action had been hastily thrown out of the main deck ports and lodged upon the rigging of the swinging-boom of the side engaged, where he remained unhurt during the battle; this created so strong an affection for it in the ship's company, that they requested to have it, and the dog was afterwards turned over with his shipmates to the Barham; the dog was alive in 1823.

A NEW MODE OF PUNCTUATION.—At a dinner table, a short time ago, one of those non-descripts, called a dandy, was seated at the top, and an honest plain-dealing farmer, at the bottom. During the repast, many affectedly polite speeches were made by the beau and a great many coarse ones by the farmer. When cheese was introduced, the fop, in a mincing tone asked the company "whether they would partake of it, and which of the two they preferred, the *pure* part, or the *impure*?—"D--n your *pure* or *impure*," vociferated the farmer, give me some of the *rotten*." "Sir," exclaimed the dandy, I must beg leave to tell you, that you have made many very insolent speeches during dinner, and, if I have any repetitions of your insolence, I shall place my thumb and finger, one on each side of your nose, and make a parenthesis of it." "A *parenthesis* shall you?" rejoined the blunt old man, "why then I shall thrust my clumsy fist in your *chops*, and make a *full* stop?" A *period*, in an instant, was put to the menacer's courage.

MR. PITT.—At the establishment of Volunteer Corps, a certain Corporation agreed to form a body, on condition that they should not be obliged to quit the country. The proposal was submitted to Mr. Pitt, who said he had no objection to the terms, if they would permit him to add, "except in case of invasion." Mr. Pitt was remarkable for giving his opinion with great positiveness. At a Cabinet dinner he was once expatiating on the beauties of the Latin Language; and as an argument in favour of the superiority he affirmed it had over the English, he said, that two negatives made a thing more positive than one affirmative could positively do. "Then," said Lord Thurlow, "your father and mother must have been negatives, to have made such a positive fellow as you."

SIGNS.—Over the door of a house at Cricklade, in Wilts, is the following:—"Shoes mended according to the latest and most approved method. Drowned persons, on application immediately, restored, so as to prevent the complaint ever returning. N. B. The persons must not be dead.

[*The Australian.*

A good Aim and a steady Mark.—A few days ago, in consequence of a trifling wager, the following circumstance took place, which certainly rivals the celebrated feat of William Tell. In a yard, within a short distance of our office, a professional gentleman of this town stood with a tumbler glass on his bare head, and with his face to another individual, a tradesman, who, at the distance of 12 yards, discharged a bullet from a cross-bow at the glass, and broke it to atoms, without injuring, in the slightest degree, the mortal target which bore it. Our readers may depend on the truth of this statement; but we know not which they will declare the greatest—the skill of one of the parties, the nerve of the other, or the folly of both.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Farmer's Centenary contrasted.

In 1722.

The MAN to the *Plough*;
The WIFE to the *Cow*;
The GIRL to the *Sow*;
The BOY to the *Mow*;
And your *Rents will be netted.*

In 1822.

Best Man—*Tally-ho!*
And Miss—*Piano!*
The WIFE—*Silk and Satin!*
The BOY—*Greek and Latin!*
And you'll *all be Gazetted.*

RELICS OF RICHARD III.—The oak bedstead which Richard took with him, when he went to the famous battle of Bosworth, is now in possession of Mr. Babington, at Rothley Temple. It is very ponderous, and without being suspected, it was filled with pieces of gold. One hundred and twenty years afterwards a servant at the inn sweeping under it, struck the bottom, and some gold coin fell out. She mentioned the circumstance to her mistress, and some thousand pieces were found in the bottom, head, and hollow pillars. The mistress, in consequence, became rich; and two of her servants murdered her in the night and carried off the gold; but they were pursued, and executed. The stone coffin in which Richard was buried, was taken up about a century ago, and converted into a horse-trough, at the White Horse Inn, and its broken relics were preserved by Mr. Philips, a book-seller, at Leicester, till they were destroyed by an accidental fire, in 1795.

PARSIMONY *v.* PRODIGALITY.—A person of rather singular habits, well known by the name of Dicky Willan, has been in the neighbourhood of Witherslack, Westmoreland, for some years, and is at present lodging at Matthew Martindale's of Ulpha, reaping corn for James Tomlinson. He regularly reaps, binds, and shocks between 35 and 40 hattocks per day; and, what is still more remarkable he lives upon nothing but meal and water. He takes with him to the field a small bag of meal, and a tin can; and when hungry he repairs to the nearest pool or ditch, and then he revels in luxury over a new made can of crowdy?—About three years ago, he reaped for Mr. W. Stockdale, of Witherslack Hall, 42 or 43 hattocks per day—his diet, meal and water, his bed the hay-mow. It is certainly worthy of notice, that when this singular being has earned five or ten pounds, he resorts to some public house, and then makes merry with his neighbours till all is expended. It is not uncommon, at those times, to see a bottle of gin, a bottle of rum, and a bottle of brandy, all on the table at once; and the little man urging his companions to drink. When these revels are over, he returns peaceably to his labour, living upon meal and water, and sleeping in out-houses, till his purse is once more replenished.

Judge Jeffries, of notorious memory (pointing to a man with his cane who was about to be tried,) said, "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, said, "At which end, my Lord?"

The following is Barnabe Googe's account of Good Friday, in his English version of Naogeogus:—

Two priestes, the next day following, upon their shoulders beare
The image of the Crucifix, about the altar neare,
Being clad in coape of crimozen die, and dolefully they sing:
At length before the steps, his coate pluckt off, they straight him bring,
And upon Turkey carpettes lay him down full tenderly,
With cushions underneathe his heade, and pillows heaped hie;
Then flat upon the ground they fall, and kisse both hand and feete,
And worship so this wooden God, with honours farr unmeete;
Then all the shaven sort falles down, and followeth them herein,
As workmen chiefe of wickednesse, they first of all be[illegible]
And af[illegible]em the simple soules, the common peopl[illegible]

And worship him with divers giftes, as golde, and silver some,
And others corne or egges againe to pulsborne persons sweete,
And eke a long desired price, for wicked worship meete.

GOOD FRIDAY—JERUSALEM.

At this particular period, among the various ceremonies rigidly observed by Christians in the East, are the following:—

"In the village of Bethlehem the Monks of Jerusalem assemble, and unite with those in the convent there. On this occasion a Priest reads the 21st chapter of Matthew, and, on pronouncing the words---'Go into the village against you, and straightway ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her, loose them and bring them unto me,' some of the fraternity are despatched, and return with a colt. Part of their clothes are then thrown off, and laid on the animal. One of them mounts upon it, and proceeds to Jerusalem. On entering the city their garments are spread, and branches of trees scattered in the way, chaunting, at this time, 'Blessed is the SON of David, that cometh in the name of the LORD.'

"In Jerusalem on the evening of Friday, (or dark night, as it is denominated), the Christians proceed in a body to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, situated upon Mount Calvary. A sermon is first delivered, during which the lights are extinguished, in order to create a more deep impression on the mind, and in reference to the supernatural darkness that overspread the earth. A procession afterwards commences, when each person carries in his hand a lighted taper. A crucifix is borne before them, with an image of the SAVIOUR, as large as life, attached to it, representing him in the act of hanging on the cross, with nails in the hands, a crown of thorns on the head and the body is marked with blood. After proceeding to those parts of the church which have been consecrated to some particular acts performed in them relative to the death, burial, and resurrection of CHRIST, and adorned with ornaments, the procession arrives at Mount Calvary, which is ascended by the monks without their shoes. The cross is erected, another discourse is delivered on the crucifixion, & followed by singing a hymn. After this, two persons, representing Joseph of Arimathea and Necodemus, approach the place with great solemnity, draw the nails, and take down the effigy, which is so contrived that the limbs are flexible, as if it was a real body. This is laid in a sheet, and taken to the spot where it is anointed with spices. Another hymn is chaunted; after which another sermon is delivered, and this ceremony terminates by depositing the body in the sepulchre."---*Travels in the Holy Land, Greece, Turkey, &c. by William Roe Wilson Esq.*

SCULPTURE.

On the works of Sculpture of the Car. Dannecker, in a letter of Sig. E. Mayer to the Labronic Academy.

Stutgard, 20th June, 1824.

Do not be surprised that after so long a silence. and for the first time addressing you upon German matter, I should select for my subject a work of art. The circumstance which induces it, makes so great a noise in this city, that I think I ought not to forbear making it known in Italy, as a piece of intelligence which, relating to the fine arts, belongs, as may be said, to her dominions.

The statue of Christ, the work of Dannecker, the Canova of Germany, is sent to Petersburgh, and they speak of this event as of a public misfortune. It is certain, that such a production would have greatly contributed to ornament this city; but for the glory of the artist and of Germany, it matters little to what place it is transferred. The genius which has formed it departs not with it, but remains to create new works; and the statue will be but a block of marble to the cold inhabitants of the north, if the genius of the work itself does not awake ideas of beauty and grandeur in the minds of those who contemplate it.

The Saviour is represented in Colossal size, at the moment in which he discovers his divine nature, declaring himself to be the way to God. The attitude is that of one supporting himself upon his right foot, and gently bending forward; his right hand is placed upon his breast, whilst the left points to heaven. The drapery consists of a simple loose vest, which descending from the upper part of the breast to the feet, leaves exposed the most beautiful forms of the body; the folds of the sleeves excite astonishment, especially that of the left, which by the motion of the arm falls in plaits over the elbow. In the countenance, which is somewhat inclined, is depicted at once meekness and serenity; the hair parts upon the forehead falling in ringlets over the shoulders; and a thin beard descends from the chin, but does not conceal its form. The words *per me ad patrem* are inscribed upon the base, and are the test by which the statue should be examined in order to comprehend all the sublimity of its expression.

Some defects are discoverable; and what human work is perfect? The drapery is supposed to be too scanty, and the head too small in proportion to the figure. I am not prepared either to support these criticisms, or to oppose them by the rules of the art. But with regard to the first, if it is to be lamented that the great sculptors should be obliged to conceal in drapery the majestic form of the human body, it may be easily pardoned them if they endeavour to expose as much of it as possible through the garments; and as to the second, the cause of this objection may perhaps arise from the hair, which appears to me to be too thin upon the head.

It is almost a year since I considered the statue to be completely finihed, but the sculptor never was satisfied with it, and always in one part or other saw something capable of being improved. It so happens with all the works of Dannecker, which are therefore few, but they have nothing to fear from a comparison with any modern work whatever.

Another very beautiful statue of his has been sent at the same time to Oldenburgh. It represents, in the natural size, a young female seated, who, in an attitude of grief, leans her head upon her right arm, which she supports upon one knee that is crossed over the other. The flowing drapery confined under the bosom, and falling in folds backwards with incomparable grace, leaves exposed the arm and part of the shoulder and breast. At her feet is an expiring torch. A crown of thorn indicates that the statue represents Ceres, and in fact the first idea of it was suggested by a poem of Schiller's, "The Lament of Ceres."

The most beautiful work of Dannecker, which still adorns his study, and which happily is destined to remain there for ever, is the famous bust of Schiller. It was done at first in the size of nature, but the artist finding that the multiplied lines of his countenance appeared poor when traced in the same size of nature, reproduced it in a colossal size. The wife of Schiller had this bust in Weimar; but Dannecker quickly made another from the model, not being able, as he says, to remain without the image of Schiller near him. The bust was made when the poet composed his tragedy of Wallenstein, that is, at the time in which his gigantic mind had reached the height of its developement. How fortunate, that in such a moment when death had already prepared to snatch him from us, a Dannecker was found who knew how to perpetuate in marble, and preserve to posterity, all the expression of his genius.

Dannecker and Schiller were intimate friends. An union of prodigious talents, sufficient to honour the country which gave them birth, and the age in which they lived! what sublime conceptons each must have imparted to the other! what poetry, by the one expressed in language, by the other in sculpture.

Dannecker, equal to Canova, is not less estimable as a man than as an artist. Simple, modest, full of love for his art, he appears rather to labour for its honour than his own profit. To judge of his religion, it is sufficient to see his Christ.—"When I was in Italy," to use his own words," upon seeing the Apollo, the Venus, and the other statues of the divinities of the ancients, I believe that Christianity could never inspire such beautiful conceptions: now I think otherwise.

E. MAYER.

THOUGHTS UPON THOROUGHFARES.

"Dextra, ac sinistra, domunculæ construuntur."
VITRUVIUS.

"ON est etranger a son voisin!" observes Le Mercier, in one of his chapters upon "Life in Paris;" and the carelessness of citizens, perhaps generally, as to that which passes immediately before their doors, might be proverbial. Accustomed, in fact, to the view of an infinity of objects, at an age when they want understanding to appreciate them, reflection seldom arises in after-life upon matters with which the senses are already familiar. It were a magazine of marvels for a man in London, who could only walk, with his eyes open, from one end of the city to the other; but how few men, who are habitually residents in London, would be capable (as regards the "mind's eye") of executing such a task!

For the mere Town, to a man who looks back for twenty years—even though he himself has all the while resided in it—is a wonder! We are so bound up always, either in our business or our pleasure; the distance is so formidable from one extremity of a suburb to another; each "Quarter" provides for its own wants so completely within itself; and there is such an apathy about seeing even novelties, when we may see them every day, that a colony of negroes might be planted at Shoreditch, and the fact remain unknown (except by the newspapers) to those who dwell in Lambeth. There are thousands, perhaps, among the inhabitants of Mary-labonne, who have never walked across the "Southwark" bridge, since that convenience was erected, and almost whole parishes, east of the Royal Exchange and the India House, who would as soon expect to hear of a pavement across the Atlantic Ocean, as over Primrose Hill.

And yet it is beyond a chance, (though not believed in Birchin-lane,) that the next twenty years will bring about that consummation—shutting out green fields and hedges, even in

Sunday walk, from the poets of Holborn; and leaving no memento of the glories of Chalk-Farm but in its Sign! We have already got a complete succession of "places"—"terraces"—"squares"—and "crescents," from Tottenham-Court-Road, reaching all the way to Kentish-Town; and Kentish-Town has crept on until it almost reaches Hampstead. These erections skirt the Regent's Park, almost entirely upon the east: on the west, a new town—called, distinctively, "Portland Town"—extends itself from Paddington to the foot (westward) of Primrose Hill. There needs now but a short street farther of communication from this last "Town," across the *Mons Coquinarius** to Hampstead; and the duels which have been fought in "Mary-la-bonne Park" will then become as merely matters of record and recollection, as those encounters of a century past, which stand chronicled in our older comedies, when the "peerage" was "thinned" at "Barn Elms"—in "the Ring"—or "behind Montague House."

And of all the directions, too, (which rather ekes out this probability,) in which new buildings have increased on the roads out of London, those very innovations which run pretty nearly north, have been the most lucrative and desirable. Towards Islington we have walked out in great force—Bagnigge Wells Tea-gardens will soon be too valuable ground for prentices to sup bohea upon. Cold-Bath-Fields Prison is already surrounded on three sides with houses; Sadlers' Wells theatre will shortly stand within the city, and draw an audience from its own immediate neighbourhood. We have a paved street, I believe uninterrupted, running from the Edgeware-road to "The Angel," beyond Pentonville; and, still later, the erections which surround Burton Crescent, have filled up all that tract of fields which lay between Gray's-Inn-Lane and Tottenham-Court-Road, formerly east and west—Holborn and the New Road, north and south. But these latter foundations have never "taken," as the technical phrase is, upon the whole, so well, (from some cause or other) as those about Paddington and St. John's Wood.

The buildings first commenced in this quarter throve, and the higher rented ones thrive well still. But some streets of a smaller calibre were afterwards imagined—houses showily got up but cheaply—containing four or five rooms only each—to "supersede the necessity of small families living in lodgings,"—and this experiment, which was nearly or altogether the first of its kind that had been made in town, in a very few months conveyed a most strange and dolorous aspect to the neighbourhood.

The new Independencies were finished in the very extreme of gentility, and they were amazingly sought after (the projector thought of a coach-and-six) in the beginning. A great many very "genteel small families" came in almost before the houses were dry—who "disliked living under the same roof with a landlord"—particularly towards "quarter-day."

Negotiants of another class too soon perceived the advantage of inhabiting the entirety of a dwelling; in as much as that the right, absolute, of entry and *sortie*, (without reference restrictive as to hours or parties,) remained in such case peculiarly in the disposal and discretion of the lessee. By degrees however, most of these retiring souls, who were so desirous of privacy upon ordinary occasions, came, upon extraordinary ones, (such as will occur four times a-year,) to be invisible altogether. Doors were seen opened "ajar" too often, and with the "chains" kept up. A custom grew up among those who were "moving," of ordering their conveyances in the dead of the night. And the result was, that the whole Lilliputian district descended gradually into that three per cents at forty-two sort of occupation, to see which fills the contemplative soul with sadness, and the tax-gatherer with despair.*

Ex. "Ironing boards," and cashiered shutters, were put into new commission as *brevet* "counters;" and pippins and gingerbread courted the *gourmand's* eye in little dining parlours—fitted up for clerks at ninety pounds a-year to take their chop in! "Red cows" and notices relevant to "mending shoes," deformed "stuccoed fronts," and street doors that had boasted of fan lights and brass-knockers to them! Area-steps, meant once to keep plebeians out of "the hall," now became an unexpected convenience to the old woman who took in washing in "the kitchen." Children's legs, and liberal offers for "old rags," depended from first-floor windows, carried *a-la-mode de France*, down to the ground. Mr. Robertson, "surgeon and apothecary," (departed) left his name to sanction the *debut* of "pipeclay" and "tobacco;" and a chimney-sweeper shot out his professional brush from the casement of a cottagebuilt corner mansion ---the very "attorney's house," as it had been intended for, of all the vicinity!---violating the feelings of its five-feet-square porch by the detestable presence of his abominable soot-bags and nailing a picture (moonlight!) descriptive of his ulterior views in trade, against the very lattices of its Italian drawingroom veranda!

To what "base uses," (as well as monarchs) may not bricks and mortar come! Houses have their "ups and downs" in the world as well as heroes and No. 7, in Everett Street, (or the same number in any other street,) may fall as far in the scale of fate as ever did Imperial Cæsar!

The "Chivers" ball-room—"Chivers" gone away,
Might hold a barber—who the rent could pay.
Oh! that where housemaids to *one's* kit jumped up once,
The *other* now should mangle chins for twopence!

And yet these speculators, here—(such is the bounteous providence of nature!) did but prepare a resting-place for the many, who, by other alterations and fantasticalities, were to be deprived of their *gite* elsewhere. An entirely new and magnificent chain of buildings, forming a street parallel with New Bond Street, surpassing that far-famed avenue in point of splendour, and threatening to equal it even in point of extortion, was destined to supersede those ancient and unsavoury passes, Swallow Street and King Street, which ran drawling-"*Cum Bitho Bacchius*"—side by side, from Oxford Street to Piccadily. The cut, direct, from Marlborough Street to Hanover Square—that which one always wished to make, "on the place," with one's foot—for you could see through the house in Argyll Street, that forced you to go a quarter of a mile about—the opening is made; horse and foot pass freely; and the heroic soul, (as it delights to do,) may now drive its gig, straight as the crow would fly, to the place of its destination. Still, beyond this, or any other improvements, of late years, as far as site more immediately is concerned, the changes in the neighbourhood of Pall Mall and the Italian Opera House, are the most complete and extraordinary. That especial abode of filth and infamy, St. James's Market, and the avenue leading from it, into which the back doors of the theatre used to open called "Market Lane"—the whole "subject matter" of this place—all the houses—with the population of fleas, low prostitutes, thieves, and hackney-coachmen, that infested them, has disappeared; and the ground is recovered by a range of taverns, coffee-houses, and arcades, some of them the gayest and most highly accustomed in the kingdom! Ten liberties of rats were left holeless by that one cut from St. James's Square, (called "Charles Street,") to the Haymarket Theatre, which form almost the only fine *point de vue* that we have to such a building, in the metropolis! Men now dine off plate, and drink champagne, upon the very spot of earth which Israel Chapman, the resurrection-man, once occupied as a stable; and from which he retailed out the "subjects" piece-meal, which he abstracted from the ground—over and above, now and then, an odd one, (or suspicion wronged him,) which had never gone through the formality of being

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* "*Mons Coquinarius*, or "Mount of Cooks," so called (see Tacitus) by Julius Agricola, on account of its proximity to the city. Hence (*Coquinaris*, or *Coquinarius*) no doubt, the term 'Cockney;' which some writers will have to be only a corruption of the French *Coquin né*—two words which need no explanation. I think it most likely, however, and indeed certain, that the French *Coquin*, itself, is from the Latin *Coquus*; that substantive being frequently used to designate a knave (metaphorically) by the later Roman writers, on account of the roguish, peculating habits of the servants employed by that people in their kitchens. Thus we find Cato haranguing his household upon the general corruptness of the age, when a Greek slave, a scullion, had been detected in eating a piece of an eel. I should say, clearly, '*Coquin*'—from '*Coquus*.' But there be those who are more learned in such matters than I am." *Harwood's Antiquities*, 1642.

* "The symptoms of failure in a town vicinity are commonly gradual, and their character depends entirely upon the style of the quarter which is afflicted with them. In a fashionable square, (not mercantile,) the first omen of danger is commonly the appearance of a 'solicitor,'—his *departure* is prophetic of certain, and ready, dissolution. Two 'plates' upon one door, in any 'Place' of pretension, are suspicious. A 'doctor,' unless he be of known practice, is always a dangerous new-comer; he is too apt to have a 'first and second floor' 'to let' 'furnished or unfurnished.' Tooth-drawers are getting to infest streets with very good names to them now—nice minds will be jealous of such propinquity. It has a very vile appearance when you find a 'boarding-house' opened in the same 'Row' with you. If you value your character, give warning assoon after such an event as possible. A foot-*boy* kept in it—the parish shoe-black calling at any house in a morning—a chariot, with one horse, passing even *through* it—or a door answered from up the area—any one of these casualties, in my view, renders a street or 'terrace' no longer *correctly* practicable."---Bacon's *Decline of Parishes* (*within the Bills of Mortality.*)

put into it!* And this an analysis merely of the *locus* which stands completed; at the opposite corner of the Haymarket, where the works are yet in progress, translations of a still more marvellous character await us!

Here, to the abasement for ever of all "Whitcomb Street," (the ancient Hedge Lane,) St. Martin's porch became visible almost from the gates of Carlton Palace! Yonder, the "Fives Court," and all its tumble-down dependencies, seem waiting only for the mouldering of wax and parchment to be as things that "were," and not regretted!

The star of the "Green Yard" twinkles! club-houses bestride the alleys of Suffolk Street in which coals and candles, *à l'aimable*, used to be bought and sold! Panton Street, and Oxendon Court, tremble at the prospect of their own approaching respectability; and the furious march of architectural reform—(this must be the reform "from without," that the Whigs in Parliament have so often talked about!)—the furious strides of cleanliness and parochial improvement, threaten almost to open us a reputable passage into Leicester Square!

On the far side of the river, among the warrens of mean dwellings, which have arisen between Westminster Bridge and the Borough, matter of a different character, and rather an opposite one presents itself for consideration. We have left the chosen rallying point of wealth, for the peculiar abode of labour and of poverty. It is in these extreme districts, that we find those artists lodged, whose peculiar craft the law condemns to distance from the community. Your horse-butcher; your tallow-melter; your bone-boiler; and your fell-monger; all flourish in this region. Here, your dustman makes a fortune, by amassing, in the gross, those matters which the poorest throw away as useless in detail. Here, you may convince yourself, if you please, that it is a mistake to suppose that the "poor" are rich; for you will see probably one old woman selling gingerbread, at one corner, day after day, throughout the year, whose weekly receipt, (suppose she gained her stock-in-trade for nothing,) would not compass the half of half a dozen shillings.*

What extraordinary places are those ten or fifteen different nests of one and two-story tenements, which have arisen within the last dozen years in the swamps of Lambeth, Walworth, and St. George's Fields? What a peculiar squaler is that which attaches to the street, called "Webber Row," and to the line now known as "Charlotte Street," (where the quack-doctors live at the corner;) in which the show caravans stand encamped for winter quarters, or repose; making up a mimic world, as it were, all of monsters and prodigies!—dwarfs—giants—monkeys—conjurors, and miraculous pigs!

A still more miry, and more cut-throat character even than this, applies to a whole wilderness of crooked passages, which lead from the point called "Jones's Riding-School," to the Cobourg Theatre! It is in the summer season only, or in hard frosts that these unpaved defiles are passable. In vain you urge your hackney coachman"—*Facilis descensus*—at "how am I to get back again," says the rogue, "if I go down there?" the pedestrian wayfarer looks dubiously, from the gas lights at the corner of Blackfriars' Road, as far as he can see into the fog and gloom—resolves—and then again puts his hand on his watch—and doubts whether the road "round by the Obelisk" is not the nearer. The convenience of lamps has not yet been discovered in these wild and marshy fastnesses. Watchmen, (parochial) are an invention of effeminacy, in future ages to be arrived at. You may escape (if you look very much as if you were not worth three farthings) being throttled by the bully, who waits, cudgel in hand, for you, at the first corner; but no precaution can secure you against the pig who runs between your legs, and carries you off on his back (like a new Mazeppa) at the second.* The wonder is, who can be the people—of what means, or order, that reside here? A fact, of which the dweller two miles off knows no more than the inhabitant of Kamschatka!

(To be Continued.)

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* "Mr. J. Chapman was a Jew; but, as a resurrection-man, he stood at the head of his profession. Private students of medicine were in the habit of purchasing parcels of 'subjects' from him—he carrying home the entire man, (when obtained,) and dividing into portions at his own dwelling. In this way, Mr. Israel, (or 'Easy,' as he was familiarly called by those who knew him,) had the reputation always of having disposed of a sailor who was murdered, about twelve years since, in Vine Street, Covent Garden. The man in question was thrown, in some affray, out of the window of a low brothel, and was seen by a watchman immediately afterwards, in a state of great bodily injury and suffering; he *disappeared*, however, either alive or dead, from the spot where he had been lying, in a very strange way; and Chapman, who then lived in Vine Street, was supposed always to have been concerned in his secretion. Chapman was the first man in his calling who hit upon the device of stealing bodies *before* they were buried; a practice which has since been followed up with great success in the poorer districts about town; and which, from its obvious tendency to spare labour and expense to all parties, may fairly rank among the happiest efforts of modern invention. Chapman was a wag, too, in his way, and had a dog who was well known at the night-houses into which 'choice spirits' sometimes look (in the way of a 'larke,') out of curiosity. The joke, on these occasions, was to cajole a 'raw' into paying for glasses of brandy, which 'Easy's' dog, as he protested, would drink 'as naturally as a mid-wife drank anniseed.' When the liquor came, Easy used to swallow it himself, declaring, that he 'was not such a fool as to go dry while his dog drank brandy.' Mr. Chapman was transported on suspicion of burglary, from the Old Bailey, in the beginning of the year 1819; and died, much lamented, on his passage to Port-Jackson."—*Memoirs of Sporting Characters.*

* "The poor love liberty quite as much as the rich; but I don't think they eat quite so much turtle. Your beggar dreads no calamity so much as the being 'taken care of;' nine in ten of them had rather take all chances than go into a workhouse; but that is not (necessarily) because the trade of asking alms is a very good one. Three times in four, where mendicants are found to be in possession of sums of money, I should suspect either a fortunate plunder, or some accident. Money passes from hand to hand in strange ways, and many thefts are committed which the town never hears of. I recollect an old woman, in the neighbourhood of Seven Dials, who kept a lodging-house for poor people, and used to conceal her cash under the hearth stone of the room she herself inhabited. Going one day to this hoard alone her whole savings, amounting to fifty guineas, had disappeared! She was stewardess to a sort of benefit club, and used, on particular days to have the whole stock of the society in the same place; if the thief had delayed his larceny two days, he would have carried off near five hundred pounds, and beggared half the bedridden washerwomen in the parish. This robbery (recovery was so hopeless) never came before the police. Aged people in the country frequently bury their money in fields and gardens, and are very frequently watched, and their banks broken up. An old man, who had been a small farmer some time since near me, in Devonshire, hanged himself, and (it was said) in consequence of losing all his wealth in this way. A beggar, who had kept that part of the country for several years, disappeared immediately afterwards. I knew another case, and rather a curious one, in which a common beggar must have become possessed of a considerable sum in cash. The guard of a mail coach, which ran into the west country, was apprehended at Oxford, for being concerned in a 'parcel' robbery, and carried more than a hundred pounds (part of the product of his theft probably) to prison with him. About the same time it happened that a fellow named Marsh, a sort of half-beggar, half-poacher, was committed to the same prison for vagrancy; and, coming into gaol without three-and-sixpence, he won the *whole* of the guard's plunder at some game of cards, or dominos! This man was actually discharged, at the expiration of his ten days' commitment, with a hundred pounds, money, in his pocket—if any part of the dress he wore afforded such a convenience. Do not judge of beggary too harshly; a penny seldom ruins the giver, even if he does bestow it in the wrong place. Mendicants may be merry, and yet have enough to complain of; law has done something, when it has made want not desperate, but humble. Few men, depend on it, would beg for a farthing, who could earn half-a-crown a-day by their labour—even although they could be certain that the farthing would not be refused to them."—*Tyas on Mendicity.*

* "Your citizen of Dyot Street is an eye-sore to his neighbour of Bloomsbury or Bedford Square; but this propinquity preserves the latter (eventually) from much heavier inconvenience. It is a wonderful spectacle to behold a creature, half naked, and primed with gin, for any act of outrage—to see it rise from its lair, not three steps off, and issue into a street where equipages stand at every door—and yet doing no mischief! But there is something here more than people look for, in the proverb which says—'Tell me your company,' &c. *A mechant chien, court lien!*—Dyot Street is safe while it stands in the eye of a better nighbourhood. But, put fifty such streets together, to the exclusion of richer ones, and let them form themselves into a parish; and not only that parish, but all the parishes about it, are likely soon to be unapproachable. Any attempt, however, at a system like this in London has a tendency to correct itself; for the property of small houses, from the poverty of their tenants, is unproductive."—*Cormack's Parish Surveyor.*

WEEP NOT FOR THE DEAD.

Weep not for the dead,
Who tranquilly repose;
Their spark of life is fled,—
But with it all their woes.—

The broken heart is heal'd,—
The reign of sorrow o'er;——
Their future bliss is seal'd,
And they can grieve no more.—

Mourn rather for the doom
Of those who struggle on,
In dreariness and gloom,
Until their course is done;

Who linger here, and grieve,
As death dissolves each tie,
That makes them wish to live,—
Yet cannot—dare not die!

W. J. W.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

sue of iniquities and horrors could not long escape the watchful eye of justice. It has seized upon all the guilty, who have been condemned to death and executed, without distinction of sex. The Sultan then commanded that the doors and windows of the five Turkish, houses should be walled up, and should thus remain with the stamp of reprobation as a lasting monument of a crime without parallel, and frightful by its infamy."

The Morn. Her. April, 7.

From the 1st of January to the 10th of March there have been consigned to the grave at Kendal, 17 men, 25 women, and 61 children; added to these, there were last Saturday lying dead in that town four children, and one young woman, making a total of 103 persons. Fifty-four of the children were under five years of age, and have been carried off by the hooping cough and measles.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, March 26.

In France the Solicitors-General and their substitutes, charged with conducting the prosecutions in criminal affairs, seem, with some exceptions to entertain a singular idea of the nature of their functions. The condemnation of the accused is for them a subject of triumph and a title of honour; while an acquittal, on the contrary, is looked upon as a defeat, and as likely to injure them in the consideration of their superiors. They fear that the acquittal may be attributed to their want of capacity, or to the lukewarmness with which they had developed the facts against the prisoner, and the more the prisoner's Counsel has of talent or celebrity, the more it interests the honour and reputation of the Solicitors-General to obtain a condemnation. Amongst many other proofs of the spirit which actuates this class of the public functionaries, take the following curious one:—Lately the substitute of a Solicitor-General, at a certain Court of Assize, wrote the following letter to his superiors:—"Sir—Every thing passed off perfectly well at the last Session of the Court of Assize of——. In the great majority of cases my efforts have been crowned with success. I have obtained thirteen condemnations. In the last affair I was fortunate enough to introduce naturally into my peroration an eulogium on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Angouleme." It sometimes happens also that the Presidents of the Court loudly express their dissatisfaction with the decisions of the Jury when they are favourable to the prisoners. Recently, in one of the departments (for this conduct is rare in Paris), a President thus addressed a prisoner who had been acquitted:—"You are acquitted, thanks to PROVIDENCE, for the proofs against you were so powerful, that the Jury have rather yielded to their compassion than their conviction in absolving you." In a similar case the same President said, "The acquittal of a prisoner is not a patent of innocence, for there are some acquittals that must be considered as veritable scandal for socity."

Strasburgh, March 21.

The crime of arson, hitherto almost unknown in France, has recently become quite prevalent. I informed you about three months ago of the execution of a person for this crime; he was, I believe, the first individual who suffered since the introduction of Insurance Companies into this country. It is, unfortunately, so difficult to bring the offence home to the culprits, that many of those who have been put to the bar have escaped for want of proper evidence. It has been found necessary, in all cases of conviction, in order to spread a salutary fear among the country people, to act with all the severity the law permits. A great many persons have been arrested, and are now in confinement, awaiting their trial, on suspicion of having set fire to their houses. Yet all the vigilance of the officers belonging to the Insurance Companies does not prevent the recurrence of this crime. On the 19th instant a house was burnt to the ground at Fontaines, near Lingeres; the person to whom it belonged is in custody: It is strongly believed that the fire was occasioned by himself, with intent to defraud the Insurance Company. The fire communica ed to an adjoining house, and fourteen others became a prey to the flames. On the 26th the village of Mejanes was totally destroyed by fire; no less than 150 houses were burnt to the ground in the space of three hours. This dreadful fire was also occasioned, it appears, by a wretch who had insured his house much above its value, for the purpose of recovering the amount from the Company. The following trial took place at the Assizes that have just terminated. A tailor of the name of Pierre Orth, 55 years of age, who resided at Steinselts, near Wissemburgh, had recently purchased a half of a house belonging to Adam Senn, of the same place. A violent quarrel ensued between the two persons, in consequence of the latter having built a wilt across the yard, in order to divide the property more effectually. They went to law, and Adam Senn was cuccessful. This circumstance irritated Orth to such a degree that he swore to be dreadfully revenged. To carry his treat into execution, he repaired to Strasburgh and insured that part of the house which he had purchased, and two days after his return, he set fire to a small stable that communicated with Senn's side of the house, and in a few minutes the whole premises were consumed. Eighty-four witnesses were examined; and the evidence given left no doubts on the mind of the Jury, who unanimously declared him guilty. Sentence of death was passed upon him; and he is to be executed on the Grand Place, at Strasburgh.

Two other dreadful fires have just occurred, occasioned, it is said, in the same manner as the preceding ones. A large and opulent village, near Chartres, was nearly burnt to the ground on the night of the 21st. The 20th inst. the village of Tavaux, near Dole, was reduced to ashes in less than four hours; 110 houses were burnt; 800 persons are reduced to misery in consequence of this dreadful event. The loss in merchandize, cattle, &c. is estimated at above 600,000 francs.

The Mor. Her. March 31.

Last week, a ewe, belonging to Mr. Prowse, of Thorverton, yeaned a headless lamp; every other part was perfect, but the neck terminated in a point resembling an ear. The animal has been shown to numerous persons in Exeter.

(From the *Etoile*, dated Thursday.)

SMYRNA, FEB. 7---The English frigate the Cambrian returned to our roads the day before yesterday, with several wounded on board. The Captain has given the following account of the action he had with some Greek pirates: "The names of four pirates who infested the Gulf of Volo, and made excursions to that of Salonichi, had been given me; they had already pillaged an Ionian vessel. I went in search of them with the two frigates and the corvette under my command. When we were in the Strait of Negropont, near Orio, we perceived two small Greek vessels. The corvette was going in pursuit of them, but they retreated precipitately towards the Continent. I sent my boat to summon the vessels to submit; they refused. I then armed the boats of the Cambrian and the Seringapatam, and sent my long boat first, with orders to summon these vessels a second time, and, if they refused, to employ force. My. boat returned towards them, and the officer who commanded it again summoned the Greek to repair on board my vessel. They replied bys a discharge of musketry, which killed three men out of the five that were in the boat, and wounded a fourth. At this provocation our boats advanced, and began the combat.

"The Greeks defended themselves despearately. They lost many men, and two piratical vessels were taken and burnt, but we ourselves had fifteen other men *hors de combat*, three of whom have died of their wounds. Some days afterwards we met seven Mistics full of people. They escaped into a creek difficult of access, and their crews took up a position among the rocks. I made our troops prepare for a landing, but, before I effected it I resolved to parley myself with the Greeks. I said to the Captain of the Seringaptam, 'Remember that for the moment I am no longer commander of the division.' I advanced in my long-boat, and landed in the midst of the Greeks; they made no resistance, and as their papers were in order, they consented to go on board my vessel to have them regularly certified.

"They promised me to seize the other two pirates, and I left them at liberty. The Greeks fought against us with desperation. Some who were mortally wounded were observed to attempt still to make use of their arms, others who when they had fallen into the sea, fired their last pistol. I caused some of them to be saved, and keep them prisoners on board, where they are employed in working at the pumps. I must do justice to their courage and confess that we have paid too dearly for the advantage of destroying two pirates, and frightening the others."

In the month of November last the superior of the Convent du Refuge, at Toulouse, died of a pulmonary complaint and was interred in the common cemetery. The director of the house, however, not satisfied with what had been done, preferred a request to Government that this religious should be buried in the chapel, as having died in the "odour of sanctity." The request was complied with, and the exhumation was accordingly performed, after all due ceremony observed, and every precaution taken, according to the advice of the physicians, to guard against the insalubrious effects of such a process, But, if we can credit the report, there was no occasion for such sage precaution. The remains of the religious were exhumed from a vault of more than eight feet deep, in precisely the same state they were at the hour of her death; the very expression of the countenance being very little altered. The miracle, of course, is proclaimed in all quarters!!

Immediately after the exhumation, the dead body was brought to the chapel, where, by permission of the director, the Abbe Berges, the religious, and some others, were admitted, and spent several hours in contemplation and prayer. But, as the grave was not ready, necessity, which is all-powerful, obliged them to have recourse to a second temporary inhumation, which took place in the cloister. The chapel of the saint is ever since filled with crowds of those worshippers who have the good faith to be permitted to enter there.

At the assizes of Vosges a woman, and her two daughters, one twenty, and the other twenty-four years old, were tried for murder under the folowing circumstances. The wife, assisted by her daughters, had procured the death of her husband by withholding from him nourishment, and otherwise ill treating him. It appeared on the trial, that the unfortunate man had been for a long time the victim of the greatest cruelty. The Jury, however, discarding the idea of premeditation, only found the wife and younger daughter guilty of voluntary homicide. The mother is condemned to hard lobour for life, the daughther to six years' imprisonment for having raised her hands against the author of her life. That which principally excited the emotion and sympathy of the audience, was the circumstance, that notwithstanding the horrid example set before her, another daughter of eleven years had secretly conveyed food to her parent from time to time, and so prolonged his wretched existence.

The Morning Herald, April 9.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24TH 1825.

EUROPE.

BRIDPORT, MARCH 30.—Mr. J. Newel, of the George Inn, in this town, has in his possession an extraordinary owl, brought from Riga a few months since. Its dexterity in destroying rats is nearly equal to that of little Billy, the noted terrier. The owl performs the operation on the rat's head instantaneously: it sometimes kills ten or a dozen in the course of a night.

A person named John Hewson, of Easton, near Stamford, on Friday night last, after eating a hearty supper of bread and cheese, devoured, in a short time, three pounds of *raw* beef and two penny loaves, at a public-house in St. Martin's.

On Saturday, about half-past one o'clock, at a power loom factory, Bishop-street, Anderston, a draw-boy, 13 years of age, was looking into a window, when one of the coupling boxes of the main lying shaft caught hold of his left sleeve, and drew him on the shaft, where his body was carried round till it was intercepted by the wall, and there being only a space of about two inches for his body to pass through, his limbs were immediately separated, and the trunk was forced through, mangled in the most dreadful manner ever witnessed. The engine was of course stopped on the first alarm, but it was too late, as the first turn of the shaft cut his body in two.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A family of seven persons of the name of Naylor, residing at Southowram, near Halifax, had a very narrow escape, a short time ago. Their cottage was situated within two feet of a stone quarry, twenty yards deep; and about three o'clock in the morning, they were roused from their beds, by what they conceived to be a giving way of the foundation. After providing for their own safety, they set about removing the furniture out of the house, and just at the time when the last was removed, and within a quarter of an hour of the alarm being given, the house rolled down the precipice, and became a heap of ruins.

On Saturday last an inquest was taken at Sawtry All Saints, Norman Cross, on view of the body of Samuel Seaton, aged about 21 years, who, as he was getting water out of a pond near his house, fell in and was drowned. His hat and a pair of yokes were found floating upon the water, and the buckets had sunk. About four years ago a brother of the deceased was drowned in the same pond, whilst getting water; and what is remarkable, another brother of Samuel Seaton was drowned in the same parish, about 15 years ago, under similar circumstances.

Died on Sunday last, at Salisbury, of a cancer in the tongue, Mr. J. Blanchard, hairdresser, and one of the city serjeants, aged 55. He was in the habit of playing much on the jews-harp, and the one generally used was made of brass. His tongue at last became affected, and the corroding disease has kept him in perpetual torment since the month of August last.

The Morning Herald, April 2.

A Chinese document has reached this country, in reference to the Burmese war. It is a proclamation of the Emperor of China grounded on a despatch from one of his Governors---the Governor of the province of Yunnan. The Governor states that the Burmese are engaged in a war with the English, and have been defeated in most of the engagements which they had hitherto had; and he recommends that on the frontier towards the Burmese territory there be erected "fortifications and towers," to prevent the violation of the Chinese territory by either of the parties. The Emperor directs that a line of fortification be erected all along the frontiers, according to the recommendation of the Governor. This proclamation is translated from the *Pekin Gazette.*

Monday night Mr. and Mrs. Canning had a numerous dinner party at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton; after which, about half-past nine o'clock, the marriage ceremony with Miss Canning and the Earl of Clanricarde took place, which was performed by the Bishop of London. Among the company present on the occasion, were the Duke of Portland, Lord Wm. Bentinck, Mr. Ellis, the Earl of Bristol, the Ladies Hervey, Lord Howard de Walden, &c. &c. After the ceremony the happy pair left Gloucester Lodge for Ludbroke House, near Richmond, the seat of Mr. Wilmot Horton, to spend their honey moon.

On Thursday Lord Kirkudbright appeared before the Magistrates at Southampton, to answer the complaint of Mrs. Kilner, a lady residing in Anglesea House, for breaking two panes of glass in her drawing-room window. It appeared from the explanation of his Lordship, that he had for some time past taken offence at what he termed the significant looks of Mrs. Kilner's sons, when he passed and repassed to and from his house; and that feeling particularly nettled on Wednesday morning last, he had sent a note directed "To Mrs. Kilner, *alias* Kidneys," stating, that if the young gentlemen continued their impertinent looks, he should horsewhip them. To which Mrs. Kilner had returned an answer on the back of his own note in pencil, that "when she received the communication of a gentleman, she knew how to answer it." This reply had redoubled his Lordship's ire, and in the impulse of the moment he had rushed forth, and by throwing two large stones, committed the offence in question. The price of the windows not being clearly established, his Lordship, through his solicitor, offered to pay for mending the windows, provided the prosecutrix would defray the expense of the summons, &c. The Magistrates being, however, about to send for the glazier, his Lordship consented to pay 12s. damages, and 4s. costs.

The Morning Herald, April 6.

York House, the late residence of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, will be on public view the whole of next week, preparatory to the sale of the valuables therein contained.

Amongst the rumoured matrimonial alliances, it is mentioned that a Noble Earl, well known for his attachment to water amusements, is shortly to be united to a lovely syren of Covent-Garden Theatre.

Twelve thousand seven hundred pounds were paid into the treasury of the Excise Office last quarter by Mr. G. Robins, for the Auction Duty arising from the sale of Lord Ormonde's Estates.

The estates of the late Lord Chief Justice Dallas are, we perceive, consigned to Geo. Robins's hammer during the present month.

Some few years since, a house, situated on the cliffs, at the back part of the Isle of Sheppy, was ingulfed by the falling of the cliff; the occupier of the house was owner of it, and of about five or six acres of land adjoining, from the produce of which he maintained himself, a wife, and six children; the family slept in the house on the Friday night, and on Saturday being alarmed by a partial separation of the walls, and the near approach of the cliffs, they removed with their furniture, and on Sunday the house entirely fell down with a part of the Cliff. Although the family thus escaped being buried in the ruins, the total destruction of the house, the demise of the owner, his wife, and one of his children, all happened within the short period of a week! The only remnant of the plot of ground now left is a corner of the orchard, with three worn-out fruit-trees, still standing---*Kentish Chronicle.*

Such was the effect of temporary retirement from the toils of business upon the mind of Sir Wm. Temple, that Charles II., when he found him too restless to give him mind to a great public question, used to exclaim "So, get ye gone to Shene, we shall have no good of you till you have been there."

(From the *Etoile*, dated 5th April.)

We have the following accounts from our Correspondent at Constantinople, of a horrible event, unknown in the annals of its history, which has taken place in that capital.

"At the hour of midnight, two men belonging to the guard were going by the side of the houses which border the little Cemetery. Suddenly they perceive a porter bearing a large chest on his shoulders, who, on being questioned, answers, that he is carrying to the port the effects of a traveller, who is on the eve of his departure. ---In consequence of the suspicions which they reasonably conceive, the guards conduct the porter back to the house from which he had come; and as he refuses to open the chest, on the pretext that he has not got the key, one of the Turks remains, and the other runs to inform the Bachaga (Commander of the Guard) of what has passed. The latter immediately repairs to the spot with his attendants. They force open the chest. What a horrible sight! They see two dead bodies cut in pieces, one that of a Jew, the other of a Frank. They were struck as with a ray of light. They recollect that several individuals have disappeared in Pera and Galata, whom relations and friends could not by any means account for their strange disappearance.

"The Bach-aga causes this house, and four others belonging to Turks, which, together with the first, formed as it were an island, to be surrounded. After a strict search, they were convinced that these five houses had internal communications. They proceeded to dig, and found a well which contained several dead bodies. The men and women who inhabited this horrible den were arrested, and crime has been discovered in its whole extent. The object of their association was to draw into the snare any one who had fine stuffs to sell, or another whom they invited to come and exchange, to advantage, his money for that lately issued.

"Two or three women were particularly employed to call on those who passed and who, when they were once drawn into the snare, were stripped and murdered by the men. Such a tis-

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24TH 1825.

COPY.

To the Right Hon'ble Wm. Huskisson, Esq. M. P. &c.

PRESIDENT, &c.

SIR,—Whilst it was understood that important alterations in the Colonial System were under the consideration of H. M.'s Govt. the undersigned Merchants and others connected with the Trade to the East Indies did not deem it expedient to renew their application for the Removal of the high protection duty on East India Sugar. From the Statement laid before Parliament of the intended changes, your Memorialists perceive with regret that no alteration in the Policy pursued towards the East Indies, in respect to that oppressive duty, has been proposed, they cannot, therefore, in justice to themselves, or their connexions in India longer refrain from the expression of their sentiments on this important subject. It is not, however, their intention to enter at any great length into the wide field of argument upon it, or to dwell in detail on topics, which, in writings, in Parliament, and in several interviews with which the East India Trade were honored by H. M.'s Govt. have been fully discussed.

The undersigned beg to express in the first place their conviction, that the proposed measures with respect to the British West India Colonies are founded in the truest Wisdom, and will conduce to the future prosperity of these Settlements, and to the general advantage of the Empire: they derive from them at the same time, the additional gratification, that the principles on which they rest must ultimately lead to the concession of all that the undersigned require for themselves and the people of India. The chief ground of objection to the reduction of the extra duty on East India Sugar was, the restrictions on the foreign Trade of the British West Indies —restrictions from which the East Indies were free. Your memorialists observe with pleasure that these restrictions are to be removed but they are surprized to find, that the consequence which should naturaly follow their removal has not been proposed; namely, the equalization of the Sugar Duties. If it be a question of time only your memorialists are willing to wait such reasonable delay, or to submit to such gradual reduction as H. M.'s Ministers and Parliament may think necessary. Your memorialists have heard it stated, that the equalization of the Sugar duties will be attended with no benefit to India—that not a pound more of East India Sugar will be produced, and the small quantity exported to foreign Countries has been brought forward as a proof of this assertion. Your memorialists would however state in answer, that, whilst no certain market exists in this Country, to which the natural connexion of the trade directs the Indian Merchant, no improvement in the cultivation can be expected, and that the Export Trade in Sugars from India is still in its infancy. Until the opening of the free Trade, the Monopoly and War Freights operated to the exclusion of East India Sugar from the Home Market, and at the present moment the difficulty of procuring permission for persons capable of superintending the manufacture, to proceed to and reside in British India, and the State of the law, which refuses to Europeans the possession of land for the establishment of Factories are serious obstacles to the improvement of its quality, on which the extensive Import of East India Sugar mainly depends. The partial removal of these, and the certainly of a home market will ultimately benefit the Trade, and the gradual manner in which this must proceed will prevent existing interests, or the West Indies from sustaining any serious injury.

The prospective advantages to India and Great Britain may be stated summarily to consist.

1st. In promoting the prosperity and wealth of British India.

2d. Giving thereby, the Natives the means of purchasing Metals and British Manufactures, it being well known, that the greatest demand for those Articles, is in the Provinces whence the Sugar and Cotton are produced.

3d. In furnishing a necessary article of dead weight to the Shipping, which tends to keep down Freights to their properlevel the charge of Freight entering so largely into the cost of articles produced in so distant a Country.

4th. Improving the rate of exchange by affording another source of remittance in return for British Exports.

And your Memorialists would further beg leave to state, that if the additional duty, as is alleged, proves altogether inoperative, no better argument can be adduced for its Repeal; for it has been the distinguishing merit of the late alterations in our Colonial policy, that they proceeded on the sound principle, that all useless restrictions and impositions should be removed. The argument raised from the small quantity of Sugar sent from British India to foreign ports, may be satisfactorily answered by the following considerations.

1st. The natural connexion between the Merchants in India, and Great Britain.

2d. The high duties in France and other countries on Sugars the produce of British Colonies.

3d. The duties charged in India on foreign Ships and Shipments for foreign ports.

4th. The superiority of the British Market for other articles, Sugar forming the dead weight part only of the Cargo.

And that these reasons have operated to prevent extensive shipments of Sugar to the continent of Europe is unquestionable.

It is to do justice to India and England, to preserve the connexion between them and extract as much benefit from that connexion as it is susceptible of affording that your memorialists venture to submit this statement to your consideration and they respectfully trust that the principles on which it is founded will be recognized by His Majesty's Government and the earliest opportunity taken of acting upon them consistently with the existing interests of other Settlements.

[Signed by 17 of the Principal Houses in the East Indian Trade.]

March 28, 1825.

THE MORNING HERALD, MARCH 29.

PUGILISM

YOUNG DUTCH SAM and LENNY; BISHOP SHARP and GIPSY COOPER.

The son and heir of the renowned Dutch Sam, forgetful of his great descent, set out in life an itinerant newsman, and pursued that path of literature, albeit unknown to fame till the spirit of his sire stirring at last within him, raised his young soul's ambition, and called him forth to deeds of arms. And when the bright realms of the Fancy, over which his father reigned, lay shining before him, not even Mr. Richard Martin—

"The man
That like the Pelican,
Nourishes pity with his tender *Bill*,"—

could seduce him longer to remain in an inglorious obscurity. Alike regardless of the censures of this age or the terrors of the law, he threw his hat within the ropes, and placed his hopes, his fortune, and his fame at the mercy of any man of equal weight and equal daring. A person was soon found ready to take up the gauntlet, and give our young hero's powers and pretensions a trial. Lenny, who has fought all the best little men with unequal success, was willing to take the polish off the tyro, a match for 50*l*. was made, and yesterday appointed to decide it. But, cruel officers of Union Hall! why should you interfere; or why should suspicion ever spoil our sport? If the Ring be open to suspicion, what profession can escape? And you Lenny!—must you be stigmatised as the ally of pickpockets or the crony of a conveyancer? There are [illegible] this [illegible] extraordinary [illegible]der, as we relate them; but of all the rare occurrences in these eventful days, this fact both most surprise us—that a gentleman boxer—a pugilist of weight—a man of science, should be wanted by the officers of justice, and taken, to Union Hall! But the thing has happened to our and the world's dismay; and Lenny, instead of being yesterday at the scratch, held up his hand at the bar, charged with depredations on the King's community! Young Dutch Sam bore this misfortune as well as could be expected, and consoled himself for the absence of his friend by the expectation of drawing the whole stake, to which he is most likely entitled.

The friends of fighting, who had ventured to the Barge-house, in Essex, were unwilling to return home without seeing some sport for their money, and a purse was collected for the Sailor Boy (Jones), who was lately beaten by Stockman, and a waiter on the Piccadilly stages, of equal weight, but of inferior science. Jones soon disposed of the stranger, who was unable to make any stand against the quickness and science of his opponent. In the mean time Bishop Sharp and the brother of Gipsy Cooper, having fallen foul of each other in their cups, agreed to decide the quarrel by a fair fight, and stripped for love, with all possible share of friendly animosity. Their appearance was hailed with great applause by the gentlemen, beggars, bakers, and bargemen, who were going away in the dumps at the badness of the sports; and the ring was formed with renewed satisfaction. Bishop Sharp beat the Gipsy Cooper three several times; frightened Read of Chelsea out of his wits, earned a great name in his vocation, and was looked upon as one of the best eleven-stone men in the Fancy.

Tom Cooper, on stripping, appeared a slender-limbed lad, under ten stone, and it was a fearful sight to see him opposed in pugnacious warfare to so formidable an antagonist. But a big head is as good as a big body, and a brave spirit can at any time give away a stone. Comparisons are odious, as Mrs. Malaprop says, but if any person wishes to have an idea of this Gipsy Cooper's appearance, there is a description of a young savage, called the Whistler, at the end of the tale of the Heart of Mid Lothian, that will suit him exactly. The sun-burnt complexion, the matted black hair, and the wild and restless dark eye of our young Egyptian will make him even the more picturesque object of the two. Bishop Sharp was attended by two strangers unknown, and Cooper by Barney Aaron and Western—10 to 1 on Sharp.

THE FLIGHT.

1. Sharp stood with his left side forward, and made play at starting. The Gipsy sparred out at full arms' length, and was ready. Both too full of fury to mind their hits—got to work in an instant, closed and rolled over. No mischief.

2. Cooper grinned like a Yahoo with rage, and Sharp flew at him with the ferocity of a tiger. In the whirlwind of passion one should have a temperance to give it calmness, but our actors were unconscious of all rules, and fought out of all propriety. Cooper got a douse on the chops, and Sharp caught pepper in a rally. The Gipsy was dropped again.

3. The Gipsy, full of game, went into his man, and Bishop Sharp plunged his deadly right hand upon him. Cooper broke ground and slipped. Sharp still bored him. Cooper dropped on one knee—found his feet in a twinkling—grinned again, and chopped left and right. Both down rolling.

4. Still no mischief—look out, Bishop. Cooper slashed his right hand like a tomahawk. Sharp caught it queerly, and returned a flush hit in the chest, which dropped the Gipsy. Weight must win it.

5. Quick fighting but no hitting—take your time gentlemen—be cool and hit hard. A close and a tumble—Cooper [illegible]r again—alas, poor Gips[illegible]

heavy---the savage will not give way---Sharp plunges, Cooper returns with the right---hit at points---Gipsy down again.

7. This was a scrambling round, with rolling.

8. Sharp rushed in for mischief, and Cooper went down to avoid punishment.

9. The Gipsy fought with great spirit, and made his round right-handed cleanly. Sharp all abroad from too much passion. Give and take. Cooper had the best of the round. 6 to 1 on Sharp.

10. and 11. Good for nothing.

12. Sharp rushed in; Cooper caught him flush in the middle of the head; Sharp hit him heavily ---merry fighting, and some mischief. Cooper down again.

13. Both jobbed severely---bruises, but no blood; the lancet wanted. The Gipsy bored down again.

14. It was evident that Cooper had not weight to last against so much bigger a man, and the spirit which supported him up to this time was now nearly wasted. He hurt his right arm in stopping the heavy hits of his opponent, and was unable to keep him out with the other. After fighting two rounds more, in twenty minutes, he gave in, by advice of his friends, after a display of courage, game, and resolution seldom equalled, and never surpassed.

Sharp won a bloodless battle, but no blunt, and was taken into a carriage to avoid some indistinct threatenings from the flash side, who, for some reason or other, were well disposed to act afresh the part of Burley and his associates, and sacrifice another arch Bishop Sharpe.

These are but the idle plays of the Fancy, but we may soon expect to hear of better things, as George Cooper is to challenge Jew Ward this day, at Richmond's benefit at the Fives Court; and two new claimants are also to appear for the Championship. A friend of Langan's is to attend, with a thousand, for any customer, in three months.

Dum vivimus pugnemus.

THE MORNING HERALD, APRIL 2.

AN AMENDE HONORABLE.

A provincial journal of the South of France gives the following edifying account of the recantation of a priest, who unfrocked himself, and took a wife during the Republican regime:—

"In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Amen. I, the undersigned, Francis Barraud, ex-curate of Momempron, diocese of Agen, canton of Fumel, constitutional priest, and married according to the civil form, declare, in a manner the most solemn and authentic, that being sound and free in mind, and long penetrated with a sincere repentance of my errors, the scandals I have given, and the invectives I have vomited against the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, out of which I firmly believe there is no salvation—I make retractation, and offer the profession of faith and *amende honorable* following.

"I retract, firmly and freely, the oath I took to the Civil Constitution of the Clergy, so called, given by men subverters of all divine and human institutions.

"I retract all words, phrases, and signs used by me, publicly or privately, in approval of the said constitution, which I regard, and ever regarded, as schismatical, and therefore anti-Catholic.

"I retract all the impious and atheistical propositions, errors and heresies, and railleries against the holy practices, and sacred ministers of the same church, which had confided to me its preaching, parish duties, &c.

"I retract all the anti-religious expressions I used in the clubs and other diabolical assemblies, called in those frantic times patriotic.

"I retract all my anti-sacerdotal conduct. I sincerely declare, that carried away by youth, and the terror of the Revolution, I cast myself in this horrible abyss of sacrilege; a charitable minister of the Gospel held out his arms to me with pardon and mercy, broke the chain of human respect by words of truth, and I follow him in the hope of grace to reconcile myself with GOD.

"AMENDE HONORABLE.

"I ask pardon of GOD for all my faults—which I sincerely repent—promising to lead a Christian life till my death.

"I ask pardon of all the faithful who have been scandalized by my anti-sacerdotal and 'concubinary' conduct in the civil marriage state, and promise to make reparation.

"I ask pardon of all whom I have misled by my actions, counsels, or example, and pray them, in GOD's name to follow me in my repentance.

"I pardon all who may have wrongs to me, and pray GOD pardon them.

"I pray M. Miret, my pastor and confessor, to read in his church this my declaration of repentance, &c.

"17th Dec. 1824. (Signed) "BARRAUD."

Next follow the names of a dozen witnesses residing in his parish.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.---OF SONS: In Upper Wimpole-street, the Right Hon. Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce.---At West Hill Lodge, the Right Hon. Lady Henry Paulet.---At Neasdon House, the Lady of the Hon. Wm. Fraser.---In Hatton-garden, the Lady of John Sim, M. D.---At Herne Hill, Surrey, the Lady of Martin Manglis, Esq.---At Puttenham Priory, Surrey, the Lady of Richard Sumner, Esq.---At West-end House, the Lady of C. Salter, Esq.---The Lady of N. S. Chauncy, Esq.---At Blackheath, Mrs. T. Cox (son, still-born). In Guildford-street, Russell-square, the Lady of Ambrose Weston, Esq.---At Warley House, Essex, the Lady of J. H. English (child, still-born.)—At Newsham House, the Lady of John Blayds, jun. Esq. of Oulton Hall, near Leeds.—In Manchester-street, Mrs. John Levien. —The Lady of Geo. Beaman, Esq. surgeon, Dean-street, Southwark.—The Lady of John Barclay, Esq. of Devonshire-place.

OF DAUGHTERS: At Balcombe, Sussex, the Lady of the Rev. Henry Rule Sarel.—At Chatham, the Lady of Major Somerville, of the East India Company's Depot.---At Irnham Hall, Lincolnshire, the Hon. Mrs. Clifford.---At Carisbooke, Isle of Wight, the Lady of the Rev. Richard Bracken.---The Lady of N. Carrington, Esq. (daugher, still-born.)---At the Cove of Cork, Ireland, the Lady of Captain Ceo. Gosling.---The Lady of D. Maclean, Esq. of Brunswick-square.---In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. T. P. Davidson.

MARRIED.—At Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, by the Bishop of London, the Earl of Clanricarde, to Miss Canning, daughter of Mr. Secretary Canning.—At Newton Ferrers, Devonshire. Philip, the second son of Sir John Perring, Bart. to Miss Roe, of Guaton.---At Naples, at the house of the British Minister, and afterwards, by license, at her mother's house, Alicia, daughter of the late Matthew Higgins, Esq. of Bennown, Ireland, to Marquess Bugnano, son of the Duke San Valentino.---At St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. Gladwin, of Watling-street, to Miss Carr, Park-street, Islington.---At St. Pancras New Church, Mr. James Wyness, of Tower-street, to Lucretia, second daughter of the late Mr. Theodore Page, of Blackfriars-road.---At St. Aldate's Church, Oxford, Chas. Willis, jun. of Cranbrook, Kent, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late W. Machean, Esq.---At St. Clement Danes, Thomas Hennah Esq. of the East India Company's service, to Jemima Hayes, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Edgley, Esq. of Essex-wharf, Strand.---At St. George's, Southwark. Wm. A. Newsome, Esq. of Bermondsey, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Wm. Costeker, Esq. of the Paragon, Surry.--At Horsham, Henry, youngest son of William Padwick, Esq. of Cosham-house, near Portsmouth, to Susan, yeungest daughter of T. Chasemore, Esq., of the former place.---At Sandon, Mr. Benjamin Hardwick, of Lawrence-lane, London, solicitor, to Susanna, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. Bonney, Vicar of the former place. —At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, John M'Gown, jun. Esq., to Miss Morris.---At St. James's Church, Dr. P. Leslie, to Miss Hendrie.---At Islington, Mr. Gladwin, of Watling-street, to Miss Carr, of Islington.

DIED.---Miss Bamfylde, only child of Sir Geo. Warwick Bamfylde, Bart.---At Bifrons, aged one year, Caroline Louisa, youngest child of the Marques and Marchioness of Ely.---At Yarmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Campley, aged 101 years, formerly of Norwich.---At Bath, in the 46th year of his age, the Hon. and Rev. George Herbert, brother to the Earl of Carnarvon, and late Chairman of the Hampshire Quarter Sessions.---Suddenly, aged 63, Mr. Wm. Plumer Willson, for thirty years Governor of Hertford Goal and House of Correction.---In York-buildings, Mary-la-bonne, John Pollard, Esq., in his 83d year.---Mr. John Lunson, of Aldgate High-street, aged 71.---At Aston-Tirrold, Berks, the Rev. Richard Fuller, in the 76th year of his age.---At Caher, county of Tipperary, Ireland, the Lady of G. Mecham, Esq. of his Majesty's 3d, or Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guard.---In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Lady Leith, the wife of Jos. Blagrave, Esq.---Mrs. Cath. Owen, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.---Suddenly, in the prime of life, whilst walking in a field near his house, Mr. John Hunt, of Fifehead.---At Southend, Robert Sanders, Esq.---At Evercreech, Somerset, after a very short illness, Jane, relict of the late Rev. John Jenkyns, B. C. L.---At the house of Harry Thompsom, Esq. Rotherham, after only a few hours illness, Sarah Ann M'Dermot, daughter of M. Fisher, Short-hill, Nottingham.---At his tutor's house, at Eton College, of a five-day fever, Charles, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Woodward, Rector of Glanworth, Ireland, and grandson of the late Bishop of Cloyne, aged 18---On the homeward-bound passage from China, Captain A. H. Campbell, of the Honourable Company's ship Duke of York.---In Park-street, Bristol, Joseph Orlidge, Esq. wine merchant of that place.---At Kirkonnell, near Dumfries, Wm. Witham, Esq. late of Gray's Inn, in his 71st year.---At Bristol, William Danson, Esq. aged 70, merchant of that city. As he was walking through Marsh-street, in apparently good health, he dropped down, and instantly expired.---Colonel Rawdon, at his father's house, in his 29th year, John, eldest son of Jonathan Barnes, Esq. of Upper Kennington-green, Surrey.--- Mr. John Astbury, Islington, aged 65.---In Upper Bedford-place, Mr. Thos. Clarke, aged 26.---Sarah, third daughter of W. C. Mann, of Cannon-street, aged 19.---At Cheltenham, Miss Louisa Clutterbuck.---At Woburn Farm, near Chertsey, Charlotte, the wife of Admiral Stirling, aged 62.--- At Haigh Hall, Lancashire, Alexander, Earl of Balcarras.---At Horsham, Nathaniel Tedcroft, aged 78.---At Market Harborough, the Hon. Anne Maria Mapletoft, aged 86.---In Brompton, Mrs. Holmes.---In Ramsgate, Mrs. Whitehouse, aged 88.---In Newgate-street, Mrs. Ridge, aged 37.---At Wotton, Gloucester Mr. Hopkinson, aged 87.---In Upper Belgrave-place, Mrs. Jolly.---At Milan, Mr. Thompson, aged 28.---In Weymouth-street, the wife of J. White, M. D., late of Cheltenham.---*Observer, April* 11.

GAZETTE PRESS

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH AUGUST 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 256, of 1825.---The Honorable the Governor in Council confirms a Division order by Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis, C. B. Commanding the Surat Division of the army dated 1st July, authorizing the assistance of Eight Carts, two Boats and twelve Coolies to enable the Pioneer detachment at Surat to carry on repairs to the Military roads.

(No. 257 of 1825 will appear in our next Paper.)

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1825.

No. 258, of 1825.---The following Cadets and assistant Surgeon having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Recovery on the 11th instant and produced certificates and covenant of their several appointments on this Establishment, the Governor in Couucil is pleased to admit them as such from that date.

The Cadets for the Infantry are promoted to Ensigns.---Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. 418,–Messrs. James Pope,
Do, 423 Colin Shaw Geddes,
Do. 430 Frederick Mayor,
Do. 431 Henry W. Budden,

Midical Establishment.

Mr. Charles Frederick Owen.

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1825.

No. 259 of 1825.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provision of the Order of 3d of February 1820 granting an allowance to the Officer performing the duties of Veterinary Surgeon in the Regiments of Cavalry on this Establishment to the Horse Artillery. The full allowance, or Rupees (2) two per diem being drawn by the Officer in charge of these duties, with the two Troops at Head Quarters, and Rupees thirty (30) per mensem for a single troop. This order to have effect from the 1st of May last.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1825.

No. 260 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased in the Marine Department, to appoint Sub Assistant Surgeon Dickson to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Co.'s Cruizer Amherst, until further Orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th Aug. 1825.

No. 261 of 1825.—Lieutenant H. G. Roberts of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry is appointed to command the escort of the Resident in Cutch.

A provincial order by Lieutenant Colonel Dyson dated Camp Booj 9th July 1825 appointing Lt. Whitaker of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to the temporary charge of the Escort of the Resident in Cutch, is confirmed by the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 18th Aug. 1825.

No. 262 of 1825.---The Rank of the following Cadets of the Infantry in List No. 1 of 1824 having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, to permanently post them to Regiments, and assign them dates of Commission as follows.

Infantry. List No. 1 1824.

No.	Names.	Rank as Ensign.	To what Regt. Appointed.
1	Edm. Arther Guerin,	7 Dec. 1824	6 Regt. N. I.
2	Jas. Macdonell	do. do.	19 do. do. do.
3	Wm. Chambers,	do. do.	do. 13 do. do.
4	Camp. Hunt. Brown,	do. do.	do. 23 do. do.
5	Geo. Richardson,	do. do.	do. 7 do. do.
6	Fras. Dar Bagshawe,	do. do.	do. 6 do. do.
7	Nath. Hy Thornbury,	do. do.	do. 8 do. do.
8	Hen. Stuck. Bouchier,	30 do.	do. 4 do. do.
9	Char. Geo. Calland,	do. do.	do. 14 do. do.
10	Phil H. Skinner,	do. do.	11 do. do. do.
11	Step. Jas. Stevenson,	3 Jan.	1825 21 Regt. N.
12	Henry James,	do. do.	do. 20 do. do.
13	Geo. Bazett Lloyd,	do. do.	do. 19 do. do.
14	Geo. Sparrow,	do. do.	do. 21 do. do.
15	Bruce Mitchell,	do. do.	do. 1 Eur. Rt.
16	Atkins Hamilton,	do. do.	do. Regt. N. I.
17	Geo. Duncan Wilson	do. do.	do. 2 Eur. Rt.
18	Molyneux Smith,	do. do.	do. 19 Rt. N. I.
19	Thos. Jackson,	do. do.	do. 10 do. do.
20	Chas. Bailie Raitt,	6 Feb.	1 Gr. Bat. N. I.
21	Wm. Geddes,	do. do.	do. 2d. do. do. do.
22	Samuel Parr,	do. do.	do, 23d, Regt, N, I.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Edward Mainwaring to the charge of the clerical duties of the Harbour of Bombay.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19TH AUGUST, 1825.

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on 28 June, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH AUGUST 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 263 of 1825. The Political control of the fortress of Asseerghur having been vested by the Supreme Government in the Resident at Indore, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in its Military character it be separated from the Poona Division of the Army from the 1st of next month, and placed under the command of the Officer Commanding the Malwa Field Force.

No change is to be made in the mode of paying the Troops at Asseerghur until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1825.

No. 264 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information the following Extracts of despatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Dicectors.

Extracts of a letter from their despatch of the 25th February 1825.

Para. 2d. Referring to the orders conveyed in our letter of the 2d February 1825. We have now to apprize you that the share of Offreckoning of any Officer transferred to the Senior List between the 1st of May 1824, and the 1st May 1826 will be divided from the date of the transfer between the two Senior Lieutenant Colonels in that branch of the service to which he belongs, in the same way as is directed in our letter of the 25th November 1823 (Para-86) with respect to the division of shares on the occurrence of each vacancy amongst the present Colonels of the Regiment.

3d. The Lieutenant Colonel's so succeeding will be entiled to compensation for the difference between a half and a full share under the instructions of 25th November 1823, (PARA. 103d) from the dates at which they would under the former system have respectively ceased to draw the fixed share of £540 per annum and been admitted to a full share of offreckonings.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 23d March 1825.

PARA. 5th. Having had under our consideration the great and needless expense to which the Officers of the Madras Establishment are said to have been exposed in providing their uniforms and Military Equipments, we transmitted the orders of which the following is a copy to that Presidency, and we desire that you will consider the directions therein contained to be equally applicable to yours.

" We have reason to believe that the Clothing " of the European Commissioned Officers upon " your establishment is not only unnecessarily " expensive but frequently altered by which " means the Officers and particularly the Junior " Officers are liable to heavy and improper ex- " pense."

" We desire that this subject may attract your " immediated attention, and that you will direct " suitable pattern uniforms and accoutrements to " be prepared for each class of Officers, one pat- " tern to be kept at the Office of the Clothing " Board, and another to be sent home for our in- " spection and approval, and that no alteration be " subsequently made in any part of the dress " or Equipment of European Commissioned Of- " ficers without our previous sanction, we further " direct that no deviation from the regulation " Pattern be permitted in the uniform of our " Officers without reference to the Government."

7th. With reference to our Orders on the future succession of Officers to the benefits of the Offreckoning fund, we find it necessary to direct that the amount of the annual advance to be made to Officers who may succeed to half shares on the 1st May 1825 and the 1st May 1826, shall be the same as they would have received on the old system; viz. £543 from the fund so long as they would have continued on the Junior list, and that £750 shall be the amount of the advance from the date when they would have passed through this List. Of this last advance £400 is to be made by the fund, and £350 from our Treasury.

8th. Those who succeed to half shares after the 1st May 1826 and who will not be entitled to the benefits of compensation for the difference between a half and a full share; are to receive an advance from the fund at the rate of £400 per annum.

13th. We have permitted Surgeon James Dow to return to his duty on your Establishment.

14th. We have permitted Captain J. B. Seely of your Establishment to remain in this country until the departure of the last ships of the present season 1824 | 25.

15th. We have permitted Lieutenant William Jacob of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the month of June next.

22d. We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practicing as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as assistant Surgeons on your Establishment, their rank will be settled at a future time, viz.

Mr. John Doig,
James Dow M. D.
Mr. Joseph Adams Lawrence,

23d. We have permitted Captain J. G. Richards and Lieut. Henry Hancock to return to their duty on your Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1825.

No. 266 of 1825. The Honorable the Governor in Council confirms an order by Lieutenant Colonel A. Smith, Commanding at Deesa, dated 17th July, appointing Lieutenant Quater Master and Interpreter Ottley, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry during the absence of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Sparrow, on duty at Kairah until further Order.

Bombay Castle, 20th Aug. 1825.

No. 267 of 1825. The Honorable Court of Directors having approved of a proposition made by this Government for rendering the duties of Field Officers of Engineers, strictly of a controling nature, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of an Inspecting Officer of Engineers to each of the three Divisions of the Army of this Presidency viz. The Presidency, Poona and Surat.

The Executive Engineer at Baroda is placed under the controul of the Inspecting Engineer of the Surat Division.

The duties of these Officers are to be purely of check and controul.

To frame Survey Reports, for annual and special Repaira, as well as full and explanatory instructions for all other works that may at any time be required, thereby doing away the necessity and expense of Committees.

To visit from time to time the different stations under their Command, and afford any advice or Assistance that may appear to them necessary.

To examine and report on all Plans and Estimates previous to the transmission to Government through the prescribed Channel according as the work may relate to the Civil or Military Department.

The Inspecting officers will draw the personal Salary of their Rank with the addition of Field allowances.

The following Establishment is allowed to each Divison.

1 Head Clerk,	75
1 Second Ditto,	50
1 For Civil Duties,	50
1 Draftsman,	100
1 Maistry Carpenter,	40
1 Ditto Bricklayer,	35
4 Peons 5 Rs. each,	20
1 Summerhead Boy,	6
Stationery, &c	50
Rupees	426

The following Officers are appointed Inspecting Eugineer Officers.

Lieut. Col. Drummond, ... Surat Division.
Mojor Dickenson, ... Presidency Do.
Captain Nutt, ... Poona Do.

When the want of Field Officers, or other cases of emergency may render necessary the Appointment of Captains of Engineers to be Inspecting Officers, as in the case of Captain Nutt, they will be allowed to draw the personal salary, and Field allowances of the Rank next above them.

The following further appointments are made,

Captain Remon, to be Superintending Engineer at Bombay.

Captain Frederick to be Civil Engineer at Bombay.

Captain Tate to be Revenue Surveyor at Bombay.

The Chief Engineer will regulate the period for the several Officers receiving Charge of their new duties according to the convenience of the public service, and will report to the Audit Department (Civil or Military as the case may be) the dates of the respective Transfers.

Officers appointed Inspecting Engineers will complete such works as they may have on hand, on Estimate, within their respective Divisions.

Bombay Castle, 23d August 1825.

No. 268 of 1825.---In consequence of the death of Lieutenant James George Lascelles the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Ensign Edmund Neville, to be Lieutenant vice Lascelles, deceased.---Date of Rank 5th Aug.

The following appointment and promotion are also sanctioned.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant, C. Spence, to be Adjutant in succession to Lieutenant H. G. Roberts appointed to command the Resident's Escort in Cutch---Date of appt. 19th Aug. 1825

Portuguese Militia.

Mr. John Joseph Simoens to be Lieutenant in succession to Martin de Cruz deceased.---Date of rank 19th August 1825.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec.